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LOCAL NOTICES.

Curry Institute,

No. 82 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. Boys and girls wishing to enter this institution and take a course in Spelling, Reading, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Penmanship and Book-keeping, or any of these branches, should buy their tickets of admission this week, as after they buy other tickets will be charged next Monday.

Has Returned.

Dr. E. S. Aborn has returned to his rooms, 107 Smithfield street, where he can be consulted upon the various diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat and the organs of the chest, until January 20th.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

The finest old French Brandy, also, Port and Sherry Wines of unrivalled purity; the finest old Holland and Gin, and that celebrated Washington county old rye Whisky, so well and favorably known, for sale at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Celebrated

Triumph Coal Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 205 Liberty street. sMW

Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

The display of the above goods, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, is truly astonishing, consisting of all the choice and elegant goods of the French and English markets, in the line of Extracts, Colognes, Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Puff Boxes, Toilet Powders, and a host of other articles that go to make up a lady's or gentleman's toilet, can be found there in the richest perfusion. McClarran & McKennan's, 85 Market street.

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co., 205 Liberty street. sMW

CITY LAUNDRY office in Howe Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 48, Diamond, Third floor. Leave your orders.

The Last Nights

And *last chance* for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Halls.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 205 Liberty street. sMW

The Last Nights,

And *last chance* for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

1867---New Years---1868.

New stock; cheap prices and rare bargains, at L. N. Bell's Tobacco Emporium, No. 56 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. *Splendid Gifts for New Year's.*

Gray's Institute

For Boys and Girls, Neville Hall, No. 7 Fourth street. Winter session will commence Monday, January 6th. For scholarship call at rooms.

Trunks, Trunks.

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Leaf Tobacco,

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New Tobacco Emporium, branch of Julian Allen, 74 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 205 Liberty street. sMW

The Daily Commercial

The Working People.

A New York letter says: The extensive carpet manufactory of Messrs. Higgins & Co., Forty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, (employing about 1,400 hands), was the scene of considerable excitement last week, in consequence of a large number of the employees quitting work because their wages were to be reduced ten per cent., "owing to the stagnation in trade." The operatives say that wages are already so low that they can hardly keep their families from starving. The movement, it is said, will include all hands, though, as yet, not more than about one-half refuse to work. Most of the large steel and iron works in Westchester county are discharging their hands. At the Mott Haven Iron Works, usually employing 185 men, only 25 are now at work. At Jones's Foundry, Mott Haven, Saturday night, 50 men were discharged.

A Scranton dispatch says: The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, whose shops have been running for some weeks on eight hour's time, yesterday notified its employees of whom there are nearly one thousand at this point, that a reduction often per cent. in wages would be made, commencing to-morrow. The Dixon Works, which employ seven hundred men, gave similar notice this morning, and will do so to-night discharge a large number of single men, and of those for the shortest time in the employ of the Company. The Lackawanna Iron Company discharged thirty carpenters, and a considerable number of laborers and other workmen.

The Empire and Clinton foundries are the only establishments of that character now in operation in Troy. The Clinton will close on next Saturday, and during the season a new cupola will be put in. The West Troy Co-operative Foundry closed on the 21st, and is to have a new boiler.

THE SOUTH.

To show what the disadvantages under which the white Unionists in the South labor, one fact may be stated. In Alabama, at the vote at the election for and against a convention, in one city where the Union element is well known to number more than six hundred white voters, a deputation stood all day long at the window and noted the name of every white man who voted. If he voted at all, he necessarily voted for a convention, and was thus identified with the Republican party. Every man thus identified was marked for persecution. If he were in trade his business was injured; if a mechanic or laboring man under the employment of others, his discharge immediately followed.

A friend, says the *Boston Courier*, communicates to us the following sad extract from a private letter, dated New Orleans, December 9: "The idea prevailing in Boston, that our staple must rule lower than present prices," is a sad mistake. The only reason for present low prices is in the fact that planters are selling their crops for the best price they can get, and putting the money in their pockets, and are not paying a single dime of their indebtedness here or elsewhere. And, as regards the future of cotton, you may guess what that will be by looking at the present situation South."

A North Carolina letter says: There is a great deal of poverty and suffering in this country—more than you of the North have any idea of; and there will continue to be until our working population, white and black, can be permitted to have an interest in the soil. Poor men here, especially black ones, are not allowed to own land, not even the spot upon which stands their cabin. Let our working people but own a few acres, and they would not, with the return of every winter, be extending their fatishing hands to you of the North for bread.

An Alabama letter says: The Convention passed an ordinance staying executions, but Gen. Pope will not or has not issued an order making it effective, and the officials are everywhere busy levying upon property and boasting that the United States authority has no power over them or over anything they please to do. Many of these executions are for debts for Confederate money, for hire of slaves set free by the operation of war, and for forthcoming bonds for slaves, whom it was of course impossible to produce. The whole State is bankrupted by the action of Alabama judges in inforcing such obligations, and the intended operation of the Stay law, to prevent persecution until such cases could be revised by a newly elected judiciary, is not only defeated for the want of an enforcing order from Gen. Pope, but the knowledge that such an ordinance is impending quickens every oppressor into activity, and property is everywhere ruthlessly sacrificed.

Every widow and orphan is impoverished by the action of Probate Judges in allowing executors, administrators, and guardians to come to Court and pay their fiduciary debts with Confederate money—notoriously, in many cases, obtained for this express purpose after it had become worthless. Instances are reported, upon good authority, in which the same lading of worthless trash has done duty over and over again in successive settlements of this character. The Convention essayed to put a stop to such settlements by an ordinance, and to annul such as had been made before it was opened; but this ordinance is also inoperative, because rebel judges refuse to recognize its validity, and Gen. Pope neglects to issue an order for its enforcement.

John Rice, Esq., President of the National Bank of Georgia, at Atlanta, is in Cincinnati on his way South. Mr. Rice is a Northern man of large business experience, who, on the suppression of the rebellion, at once put a large capital within reach of the Southern business community. He is, therefore, qualified to speak of the condition of affairs there, which he describes as at present one of much depression financially, and of sullenness and general belief in the ultimate failure of reconstruction on the Congressional plan. Among the greater portion of the whites, he says, the removal of General Pope at this time was especially unfortunate, because of the influence he was able to exert upon the Convention, and that he was exerting his influence to induce the Convention to frame a liberal Constitution, discard proscriptive or revengeful measures, and thereby secure an organic act which would be adopted by the people and at once accepted by Congress. The new commander, it appears, cannot have a like influence.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1868. NO 95.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

SECRETARY STANTON'S DEFENSE.

Chase Meeting in North Carolina.

General Meade's Policy in the South.

THE WHISKY TAX QUESTION.

Probable Reduction of the Tax.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1868.

Secretary Stanton's Case.

Although Senator Howard, as chairman of the Senate Military Committee, has prepared a report sustaining ex-Secretary Stanton from the charges preferred against him under the civil tenure act by the President, it is not true that the Committee have adopted the report for presentation to the Senate. The Committee will hold their second meeting on the subject next week, and finally decide the matter. Mr. Howard maintains that Mr. Stanton has fully answered all of the charges brought against him by the Executive. It is stated by parties who claim to be well informed in regard to General Grant's ideas on this subject, that the latter will, in case of the Senate sustaining Mr. Stanton, immediately retire from the War office, assuming that the law forbids him pursuing any other course.

Chase Meeting in Raleigh.

The Raleigh papers received here represent that the meeting held in that city Saturday evening was large and respectable in numbers, and pledged to the support of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency.

Gen. Meade's Policy.

Gen. Meade will be here to-morrow to confer with the President and Gen. Grant before proceeding to Atlanta, Georgia, to assume command of the Fourth Military District. It is generally agreed that the President has requested Gen. Meade to follow up the new policy inaugurated by Gen. Hancock, but the friends of Gen. Meade claim that he will do nothing of the kind.

The Whisky Tax.

The Sub committee of Ways and Means, who are investigating the tax on distilled spirits, commenced to-day to take evidence regarding the extent and the manner in which frauds are committed on the revenue, in order that they may obtain practical information on which to base that portion of the new tax bill relative to distilled spirits. The Sub-committee having virtually decided against the ice metres, a reduction of the tax on spirits is confidently looked for. In his late report, Commissioner Rollins says: "If the ice metres and others shall prove ineffectual I see no substantial remedy for existing evils in excepting in a very large and early reduction of the tax. The extent of the existing evils may be judged by the fact that in July, August and September, 1866, the Treasury realized from distilled spirits, $6,181,979; in July, August and September, 1867, only $3,577,599."

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts have shown a gratifying increase within the past two weeks, having risen from a quarter to a million per day. To-day they exceeded two millions of dollars.

Alaska.

The Treasury Department has called upon the Smithsonian Institution for all of the information in its possession relative to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1868.

MR. BURLINGAME'S MISSION.

Mr. Burlingame (telegraphs to the Secretary of State that he has been appointed by the Chinese Government Envoy to the Western powers, has accepted, and would leave Pekin immediately. It is understood this acceptance of Mr. Burlingame vacates the mission to China, which will devolve temporarily on S. Wells Williams as Charge D'Affairs.

GENERAL MEADE

Telegraphed this afternoon that he will arrive here to-night, and to-morrow, after seeing General Grant and the President regarding affairs in the Third Military District, will leave at once to assume his new command.

GOING TO RICHMOND.

Messrs. Pomeroy, of New York, Washburn, of Indiana, and Cullom, of Illinois, leave to-day for Richmond to address the Virginia Negro Reconstruction Convention. General Butler starts for Richmond Thursday.

THE ISLAND OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

The Swedish Minister, Baron Wetterstedt, had an official interview with the Secretary of State this morning. The Secretary informed the Baron that he had made no proposition for the purchase of St. Bartholomew, and the Baron assured the Secretary he had received no instructions or suggestions tending towards the sale of the Island.

AT HOME.

The ladies of the Executive Mansion, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, will be at home Monday evenings, commencing Monday next, and continuing until further notice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1868.

THE HOLIDAY.

The Government and municipal offices are closed to-day, and the holiday is generally observed throughout the city.

GEN. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Gen. Grant's reception, at his residence on I street, was largely attended. The fine band of the 12th Infantry was stationed in front of the mansion, and enlivened the scene with some fine music. The crowd pressed into Gen. Grant's house in a steady stream. The names are announced at the entrance by an unimpeachable shirt collar and a voice like a Stentor. The visitors severally take the General's hand, and are in turn introduced by him to his estimable lady, who stands by his side, dressed in a magnificent purple satin dress. On her left stood little Nellie, Mrs. Dent, and a bevy of handsome ladies engaged in earnest and vivacious conversation. The visitors must each run the gauntlet till they reach the backroom, where a table is spread, and a moderately-sized punch-bowl, well filled, and some of the choicest confectionery, lie temptingly exposed, and each one helps himself or not, as he pleases.

During the reception Secretary Welles, several of the foreign Ministers, and other distinguished visitors, called upon General Grant to pay their respects. His reception lasted from 11 till 3 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The President at eleven o'clock received all the Foreign Ministers now in this city, and the attaches of their respective legations. They were in full court dress, and some of them were accompanied by the ladies of their households, in elegant and rich attire. There were also present the Cabinet Ministers and Chief Justice Chase and Associate Judges Davis, Miller, Swayne and Clifford, and Judges Coyle and Olin of the District of Columbia Court, and the Judges of the Court of Claims. Also a large number of members of both Houses. Some of the members of Congress were accompanied by ladies. In addition to the above named visitors, were chiefs of the Internal Revenue bureaus and other prominent officials in the civil service. The scene was very animated, and everybody seemed to be happy, and the congratulations of the season were unreservedly interchanged by the President and his guests. The President's daughters occupied a position in the reception-room, and also received their friends. Marshal Gooding, assisted by Major Marshal Phillips performed the ceremonies of formal introduction.

At half-past 11 o'clock, the officers of the navy and marine corps, followed by those of the army, entered the Executive mansion and paid their respects to the President. They were all in full dress uniform. Prominent among the navy officers were Rear-Admirals Smith and Radford, Commodores Smith and Jenkins, Captains Patterson and Meade, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bridge, Surgeon Horwitz, and Paymaster Jackson; also, Brigadier General Zellin, Commander of the Marine Corps.

The officers of the army were preceded by General Grant and Lieutenant General Sherman, both of whom had a pleasant conversation of a few minutes' duration with the President. Among this party were all the members of Grant's staff, Assistant Adjutant General Townsend, and the officers on duty in the War Department, General Heintzelman, Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, Emory, commanding the Department of Washington, Surgeon General Barnes, and Colonel Wallace, commanding the garrison at this post. After the officers of the army and navy retired, the President, according to the previous arrangement, received the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia, who received a cordial welcome. The doors were thrown open to the public generally at twelve o'clock. A strong police force, under Major Richards, the Chief, was present to preserve order. A large number of persons who had assembled on and near the portico then entered the mansion. After the successive introductions and congratulations, they filed past the President into the East Room, where many of the guests had gathered. The bands of the marine band, meantime, added to the animation of the scene. The reception at the Executive Mansion continued until two o'clock.

General Grant, Speaker Colfax, and all the members of the Cabinet, Commissioner of the Land Office, Joseph Ribeyron, Commissioner of Agriculture, Capron; Mayor Wallach, and many others, received calls.

The foreign Ministers paid their respects to the Secretary of State.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WHISKY TAX QUESTION.

SPECIAL EMBASSY FROM CHINA.

Hon. Mr. Burlingame Selected.

FENIAN HEAD CENTERS ARRESTED.

Another Outrage Near Cork.

Reorganization of Italian Ministry

Reception of Prussion Ambassador to France.

Victor Emanuel's Reply to Parliament.

Napoleon's New Year's Reception.

Dr. Livingstone Alive and Well

Papal Recruiting Forbidden in Austria.

Embassy from China.

PETERSBURG, December 24.—Official advices to the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, United States Minister to Russia, dated Pekin, November 5th announce that that Chinese Emperor has determined to send a special Embassy to the treaty powers. It is presumed the purpose of the Embassy is to revise the treaties between the Great Powers and China, and settle the many complicated questions which have arisen under the treaties. An Imperial decree dated November 21 announces that the Imperial government had selected as the special Ambassador the United States Minister, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and the acceptance by the latter of the appointment. The several foreign ministers resident near Pekin, with whom Burlingame is very popular, all cordially approve of his selection. He leaves immediately and proceeds via San Francisco.

The Fenians.

LONDON, December 31, Midnight.—Two head centres and five captains of the Fenian organization have been arrested at Merthicr, South Wales.

The government has determined to proceed with the prosecutions against Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, and other persons who have taken a conspicuous part in the recent funeral processions in honor of the Fenians executed at Manchester. It is reported that the men who stormed Martello tower, near Cork, and broke into the gun shop in that city, all came from the United States, sent over by the Fenian Brotherhood.

Italian Cabinet.

PARIS, January 1.—The *Monitcur* says Menabrea is in a fair way to complete the reorganization of the Italian Cabinet, and the formation of a new ministry under his direction may be considered certain.

Prussian Ambassador Received.

Baron Von Goltz was received to-day by Emperor Napoleon as Ambassador of Prussia and the North German Confederation. The Baron assured the Emperor of the earnest desire of the King of Prussia for peace and for close friendship with France. Napoleon in his reply expressed in warm terms his approval of the unity of Northern Germany, and hoped the Baron would continue to promote peaceful relations between Prussia and France.

Victor Emanuel's Reply to Parliament.

FLORENCE, January 1.—King Victor Emanuel, in reply to the address of both houses of the National Parliament, says Italy is now passing through a crisis, surrounded by her foes, but he hoped for good results, and advises Parliament and the people to be calm.

Another Outrage.

LONDON, January 2.—Dispatches were received to-day, giving the particulars of another Fenian outrage last night in county Cork, near the city of that name. Under cover of darkness a large party of the Brotherhood attacked the house of Chas. Mathew, brother of the late Father Mathew. Happily the family of Mr. Mathew were apprized of the scheme of the Fenians in time to successfully repel the attack. Quite a large force was quietly collected and concealed in the mansion. When the marauders came up they were met with a galling fire, and incontinently fled. Several were wounded, but carried off by their comrades.

Increase in Bullion.

LONDON, January 2.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show the bullion has increased £121,000.

Death of a Sculptor.

Baron Marochetti, the sculptor, is dead.

Recruiting Forbidden.

VIENNA, January 2.—The Government has forbidden recruiting within the Austrian Empire of reinforcements to the Papal army.

Napoleon's Reception.

PARIS, January 2.—On New Year's day, in accordance with time honored custom, all the ambassadors of foreign powers now in Paris, were received in a body by the Emperor at the Tuileries. The Papal Nuncio, speaking for the diplomatic corps, assured the Emperor of their good wishes for himself and for the Imperial family. The Emperor, in reply, said he was happy to again begin the new year as heretofore, surrounded by the representatives of all the great powers, and to once more reaffirm by this interchange assurances of the friendly relations which now existed between France and their respective Governments. The Archbishop of Paris prayed that God would preserve the life of the Emperor. As a guaranty of peace, he said the progress of religious and moral ideas in France was the only safe basis of the throne. To this the Emperor responded in these words: "The wish deeply touches me. Believe me, the interests of religion, of the country, and of civilization are inseparable."

Decrease in Bullion.

The official statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 32,000,000 francs in the metallic reserve of the institution during the week ending to-day. The feeling on the Bourse today was confident, and rentes closed firm.

Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, Evening, January 2.—Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, is alive and well. Positive advices just received from Africa leave no longer any doubt of his safety.

New Bonds.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 2.—Brown, Shipley & Co. have introduced the new bonds of the Panama Railroad Company into the English money market.

A Visit to Napoleon.

PARIS, January 2.—A deputation of the Corps Legislatif waited upon the Emperor on New Year's day. President Schneider made the customary address of congratulation. The Emperor in his reply urged upon the members of the legislative body the speedy and final passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army, which he declared was indispensable to the safety of the Empire.

Victor Emanuel's Speech.

FLORENCE, January 2.—In his public speech yesterday, Victor Emanuel declared it was the unanimous decree of Italy that Rome should be the capital of the nation, but the treatment of the question demanded patience on the part of the people.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, January 1.—The steamer City of Boston, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, December 31.—The steamer Celia from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, January 2.—The steamship City of Boston, whose arrival was prematurely reported yesterday, reached this port this afternoon.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, January 2. — Consols, 93 @ 93¼-20's, 72¾; Illinois Central, 80¾; Erie, 19¾.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 2.—United States Bonds, 72½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 2.—The cotton market closed in private circles, prices are nominally unchanged. Orleans, 12d; New Orleans, 12d.

Breadstuffs—No. 2 Milwaukee red wheat advanced to 10s 9d; other articles firm and unchanged.

Provisions and produce unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, January 2.—Petroleum closed dull at 44 francs, 50 centimes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

L. R. Canfield, United States Consul at Foo Chow, China, died at his post October 25th, 1867.

A fearful explosion of a powder magazine took place at Wychung, a Chinese city opposite Hankow, on the 20th inst., attended with great loss of life and property. The Viceroy's palace was blown into the air.

General Le Gendre, United States Consul at Amoy, has made a treaty with the pirate savages on the south coast of Formosa, under which ship wrecked seamen are to be protected.

A great international regatta was held at Shanghai, China, on the days of the 28th and 30th of October. The eight-oared race this year was won by the English boat, the American pulling beaten about a length. In the Men of War's boat race the American boat beat the French and English contestants.

General Canby has called the North Carolina Constitutional convention to meet on the 14th inst.

Of the twenty-three nominations made by the late Alabama Republican Convention, all but eleven have declined to be candidates.

It is now stated that the funds in the hands of the State Treasury of Georgia were removed some time ago to New York, to prevent the surrender of them to the State Convention in session at Atlanta.

A Macallan, Mexico, special via San Francisco, says: Domingo Ruby has been inaugurated Governor of Sinloa, the Legislature having been forced to make the choice by the people. Judge C. E. Galan, a true friend of the United States, will be made Governor of Lower California.

Late advices from the city of Mexico state that Congress was occupied with the constitutional reforms proposed by the Government on the 16th ult. Those reforms are: First, The legislative power to be vested in two houses. Second, The President to have the power of veto, subject to the two-thirds majority rule, as practiced in the United States. Third, All communications between the executive and legislative to be held in writing, either by messages from the President or through his Ministers. Fourth, A definite number of the members of both houses to order the calling of an extra session. Fifth, To provide who shall be President in case of death, resignation or removal of the President and Vice President. The Government troops were dispersing the bands of guerrillas in every direction. The Yucatan revolt bore a serious aspect. The rebels had reduced the garrison of Merida, the capital, and held control of it. An army of thirty thousand had been ordered to Yucatan. An order ordering the establishment of all persons taking part in the late war has been issued. The Campeachy Indians, who it is learned have had an understanding with the English at Balize, have been defeated in several engagements.

The anniversary of emancipation was celebrated at various places in the South, the colored societies parading, &c.

The Maryland Legislature met at Annapolis on Wednesday, and organized temporarily.

Thomas Welch was executed at Newark, N. J., yesterday, for the murder of Patrick Tormay on the 4th of July last. He died satisfied with the justice of his fate.

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled on Wednesday. Geo. Bristow was elected President of the Senate, and Harvey Jewell Speaker of the House.

Calls liberally signed are circulating among the manufacturers of Massachusetts for a mass meeting of New England manufacturers in Worcester, on the 22d of January, to indorse the action of the late convention at Cleveland.

Robert Preston, the clerk who ran away from Dorchester, Mass., last week with $19,000 and a frail woman, has been arrested in Charleston, S. C.

The First National Bank of Bay City, Michigan, failed yesterday. Its affairs are reported to be in a rather bad condition. The deposits amount to about seventy-five thousand dollars.

General Scott, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular letter of advice to the planters and freedmen of South Carolina, in regard to contracts for the coming season.

The well-known firm of Brown & Gillespie, wholesale merchants in Hamilton, Canada, has suspended. The house was one of the largest in the West, and the disaster has caused much excitement.

J. Buchanan Cross, the noted forger, was taken before the Superior Court in Chicago yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and remanded to the penitentiary to await the result of his application for a new trial.

The Detroit Board of Trade yesterday appointed seven delegates to attend the Boston Convention.

The contest for Mayor in Memphis yesterday was very close. Dr. Leftrick, Conservative, was probably elected.

Judge Rustred's wounds are healing, and his recovery is now considered certain.

BY MAILS.

An Iron Manufacturing Company with a capital of $500,000, has been organized in Rochester, New York, and will go into operation as soon as possible.

Indianapolis is said to stand first on the list of places for holding the Democratic National Convention. One writer objects on the ground the city has not sufficient "saloon accommodation, for it will take a great deal of whisky to keep the Convention in proper spirit"—a malicious insinuation, evidently.

The Missouri *Republican* gives sundry items of Indian news.

Commissioner Welles writes to Washington that he will lay his report before Congress sometime about the middle of January. It is understood that, with respect to the tariff, he urges the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties, and that he does not think it advisable to make many material changes in existing rates. His report is looked for with great interest.

Arrangements have been finally consummated for the construction of glass works in Washington City.

Gen. Sherman is in Washington and intends remaining there several weeks longer, during which period he will complete his report of the Indian Peace Commission. He asserts that the magnitude of the Indian disturbances has been greatly exaggerated, and that the real cost of the war in the West was much less than has been represented.

A most distressing accident, resulting in the death of three boys, aged from ten to twelve years, happened at Seven Mile, Butler county, O., Monday afternoon. Two sons of David Edwards, Esq., and a son of John C. Richardson, Esq., were playing in a warehouse, situated near the depot at that place, when a bin filled with grain fell on them, killing them instantly.

The New York dry goods dealers are inclined to take hopeful views of the next spring trade. One good sign, they say, is that, at this, the dullest season of the year, the prices of woolens, which have heretofore been more depressed than any other description of goods, show a decided tendency to improvement. There is also a tendency to make speculative purchases. Prints have reached a point which can hardly admit of a further decline, and the next change, therefore, will probably be upward.

An English army officer writes from Abyssinia to his friends at home, that campaigning in the dominions of Theodore is not pleasant. The thermometer gets up to one hundred deg. regularly; the soldiers in the tents are aroused by hissing noises, find snakes under their beds, and when the men put on their boots they find scorpions already in occupation.

Concerning how long Christmas greens should be allowed to remain up, we quote the following, which we find among a lot of ancient superstitions: "If every remnant of Christmas decoration is not cleared out of church before Candlemas day (the Purification, February 2,) there will be death that year in the family occupying the pew before a leaf or berry is left." The above, we believe, applies also to private houses.

It seems that the wild rumors of negro insurrections in the south-side counties of Virginia had no better foundation than the marching of a squad of soldiers from one point to another, where somebody feared a disturbance *might* possibly occur. But of any actual breach of the peace—to say nothing of a concerted rising—there is no evidence whatever.

In Chicago, during the past year, about fifteen miles of sewers have been constructed; nearly four miles of streets have been paved; twenty-three miles of water-pipes have been laid; about nine thousand buildings have been erected; the police have made nearly twenty-three thousand arrests; 4,182 marriages licenses issued, and 3,595 suits for divorce were instituted.

The following are some of the populations in Iowa: Burlington, 11,000; Council Bluff, 7,000; Davenport, 17,000; Des Moines, 12,000; Dubuque, 20,000; Fort Madison, 5,000; Iowa City, 7,000; Keokuk, 11,000; McGregor, 5,000; Mt. Pleasant, 5,000; Muscatine, 9,000.

A letter from Havana says there is now no doubt that the sugar crop will be a very abundant one, and of excellent quality. If good prices can be obtained, the beginning of next year will have a name in the history of Cuba, the past two years have been so disastrous to business men.

STANTON.

The Committee's Report Completed.

The Secretary Fully Vindicated.

His Reinstatement Probable.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—It is learned that the report in the case of Secretary Stanton has been completed, and Senator Howard, who has charge of the matter on the part of the Senate, will lay it before that body on next Monday, providing an Executive session is held, as the subject can only come up as a confidential matter in such a session, and not in open Senate. Secretary Stanton has made a very strong case, and the report will fully exonerate him from all the grave charges made against him by the President in his reasons for the Secretary's suspension. He has not, however, allowed the matter to rest here, for the forthcoming report will throw much light upon the secret action of the President in many things which heretofore have been enshrouded in a deep mystery.

Secretary Stanton has made out stronger arguments not only in his own behalf, but against the President, than can, under any circumstances, be imagined. An intimate friend of Stanton's states that there is no doubt whatever but that when this report is read to the Senate there will not be a single vote against Stanton's reinstatement from the Republicans. A great many Radical Senators are urging privately upon Stanton not to immediately tender his resignation to the President when he has been reinstated, but to return to the War Department and relieve Gen. Grant.

It is stated by parties who claim to be well informed in regard to General Grant's ideas on this subject that the latter will, in case of the Senate sustaining Stanton, immediately retire from the War Office, assuming that the law forbids any other course. This is expected to be done even in case the President should order him to remain. Secretary Stanton, it seems, has no intention to enter upon the duties pertaining to the office, assuming that he would be in direct and constant conflict with the President, but will merely remain in the War Office a few days to show that his action, so far, is approved by the country, and to see what course the President will attempt by his restraining upon these duties.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Vacancy in the Eighth Congressional District---Republican Nominating Convention Fixed for January 9th---A Fusion Nomitee Proposed---Democratic Plans Hunting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 2, 1868.

A young man named Seltzer had the little finger of his right hand shot away yesterday morning by the accidental discharge of a pistol he was carelessly handling while engaged in the German pastime of shooting in the new year.

The time of holding the Congressional Convention of this (Eighth) District for the nomination of a candidate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hamilton, has been fixed for Thursday, January 9th. It will be held at Galion. It has transpired that a number of leading Democrats and conservative Republicans are scheming to bring Hon. J. R. Hubbell on the track as an independent candidate after the manner of the Second Cincinnati District last fall. Mr. Hubbell, it will be remembered, served one term in Congress, but was defeated before the Republican Convention on his trial for a second nomination in 1866, on account of his Johnson leanings. It is presumed that the Democratic masses can be brought to his support with the same unanimity their friends in the Second District were to Carey, and that he will get enough Conservative Republican votes to elect him. The election takes place on the 22th of January.

Quite a number of Democratic politicians left here last night and to-day to attend the opening session of the Legislature, for the purpose of pounding on any stray crumbs in the way of offices in the gift of that body. The Senatorial grapple between Thurman and Vallandigham, which is soon to come off, also attracts the partisans of the aspirants Columbus-ward, as well as the grand Democratic hullabaloo on the 8th of January.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Jerry Donovan, the Pugilist Playing the Confidence Game---Another Dangerous Confidence Man in Prison.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 2, 1868.

Jerry Donovan, the prize fighter, was arrested and brought to this city on Tuesday evening last by detective Ike Wetz, and lodged in jail. The pugilist had been trying the confidence game at our railroad depot some weeks since, and had succeeded in relieving a Wisconsin gentleman of two hundred dollars. Trial set for January 9th.

Mr. Wetz has also succeeded in arresting and delivering to the Sheriff of Allen county, Ohio, the notorious confidence operator, Ed. Johnson, alias Ed. Gonnollier, alias Hiram Wilcox, who swindled a man out of fifteen hundred dollars on bogus Government bonds, at Lima, Ohio, last spring. He is now in jail.

MAINE

Inauguration of Gov. Chamberlain---His Address.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 2.—Governor Chamberlain was inaugurated to-day. His address represents the financial condition of the State as highly gratifying. He recommends the adoption of measures proposed by the Legislative Committee on the assumption of the war debt, which is the reimbursement of one hundred dollars to each man furnished for three years. On National affairs he says what the people of this State ask is honesty on the part of those who fix the issues of this dearly bought victory, and reconstruct the nation; honesty in securing the political guarantees demanded by the overthrow of the rebellion; honesty in taxing, in collecting and expending; honesty in paying; honesty in being paid; extravagance and corruption must be rebuked; there must be an industrial and financial as well as political reconstruction. These things require wisdom and ability rightly to determine and adjust. The fetters must be struck off from enterprise, and the incubus lifted from industry. The property of the country must be made to contribute in an equitable proportion towards bearing the public burden. Government bonds must be so taxed, if at all, as to relieve the States and towns rather than the National Treasury. If we are to bear these burdens, let us have a chance to stand them; let us have neither privileged persons nor property, but a republic and a democracy in which a man shall count for a man and a dollar for a dollar. We am I of those who think we should pay off the whole great debt in one day. We shall do our part. I take it, if, after having borne the brunt of the fray, we have to forego the benefit of the struggle to cease as near as possible as to take a share in the investment, and anticipate nothing, repudiate nothing, sophisticate nothing, but fairly and manfully meet every obligation, trusting as the day is, so shall our strength be.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1867.

TAX ON IMITATION WINES.

United States Assessor Gilbert has decided the tax of fifty cents per gallon must be paid on imitation wines.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Chamber of Commerce has accepted an invitation of the Boston Board of Trade, to send delegates to a Commercial Convention in that city February 5th.

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI.

Advices from Meragoane, Hayti, to the 7th of December, state that the rebels on the Dominican frontiers had met with serious reverses. They had taken a strong fortified position at a place called Monbin Cracher, which was attacked by the Government troops on the 26th of November, and carried at the point of the bayonet, as well as all the surrounding points occupied by the Insurgents. The battle lasted several hours.

THE KALAMAZOO MURDERER.

Hugh Darragh, charged with the murder of the Sheriff of Kalamazoo county, left for Michigan to-day, in charge of a Chicago detective. Darragh expressed fears of being lynched at Kalamazoo.

ROBBERY BY NEGROES.

A party of negroes attacked the guard in charge of the goods saved from the wreck of the steamer Francis, and carried off a portion of them.

It is said there is a probability of the mission to Austria being tendered to Gen. John C. Fremont, and conceded, that if accepted, it will be confirmed.

FROM BEAVER.

Beaver in History---Church and Educational Matters---Leap Year Party.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., January 1, 1868.

The fact of Fort McIntosh having been built A. D. 1775, on the present site of Beaver, needs no proof. We are told by James R. Albach, in his Western Annals, that it was from this point that operations were intended to reduce Detroit, where mischief at that time was brewing. It was defended by six cannon, one of which is still here. It was manufactured in France, in 1772, and in the "province of evente" will soon be a "centenarian." During the Morgan raid, a few years since, it was thought its services would be required, but happily it proved otherwise, and "slept" on the bank of the river continually—save when awakened to notify us of that eventful day when the Congress of the United States renounced their subjection to the Government of Great Britain. Although Beaver may be considered a place of little importance, yet it has some mention in history.

Our citizens are "up and doing" in Church and educational matters. The Sabbath School connected with the Presbyterian Church, over which floats the Rev. Shields is pastoral shepherd, assisted by Professors Minter and Smith, and a number of amateur singers, gave a literary and musical entertainment last evening. It was very well attended, and yielded a nice sum for the good cause of increasing the Sunday School Library.

The M. E. Church, Rev. J. S. Bracken, pastor, have designed a course of lectures to begin about the middle of this month. Rev. Dr. Miller, of your city, will inaugurate the course. Revs. W. B. Watkins, A. B. Bradford and others equally as popular, will follow. One of the main objects of having those lectures, we believe, is to procure funds to purchase a new organ for the church.

Our two Female Seminaries are flourishing under the admirable management of Rev. R. T. Taylor, and Dr. E. H. A. McLean, each of whom has an experience in teaching and managing scholars extending over a score of years. The buildings are large, Faculty good and both are well deserving of a liberal patronage.

The ladies of the town have "taken time by the forelock" and propose giving a Leap Year Party evening next. Whether or not they will take advantage of the opportunities offered during the year remains to be seen. But it is to be hoped that they will succeed in causing immigration to the State of Matrimony on a large scale.

The COMMERCIAL has many friends and ardent admirers here. Its excellencies require no encomium of praise from us "Heavenites," however, so a puff is not necessary. ZETA.

FROM OIL CITY, PA.

How Christmas was Observed---The Presbyterian Mission Sabbath School---Interesting and Creditable Affairs.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 28, 1867.

Christmas, at Oil City, passed off very pleasantly notwithstanding the financial depression and low price of oil. The happiest feature of the day was connected with the different Sabbath Schools. There are seven denominational and two mission schools here. One of the latter, in the lower part of the town, under the auspices of the Old School Presbyterian church, is the most successful and interes

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

WHEN the State of New Jersey undertook to tax the New York and Erie Railroad, which runs through a fragment of New Jersey, Camden and Amboy fashion, it did not succeed; for, the case being carried up to the Court of Errors, the judge, being a new man, and having a regard for the dignity of the bench, decided that "the State has no power to pass a law "interfering with, taxing, or in any way burdening, inter-State commerce."

Without any doubt the New Jersey Judge laid down the correct doctrine, and it applies as well to Pennsylvania as the State where the decision was made, and in a especial manner to the Connellsville Road. If our legislation in regard to that road does not directly "interfere" with "inter-State commerce," it would be difficult to define it. We trust the time is at hand when this sort of thing will end, and right and justice prevail.

THE Postmaster-General, in view of the fact that the new rules of the advertisers are delivered, has decided that from and after January 1, 1868, no alterations will be made for inserting lists, provided any publication of new matter can be found willing to do the work without charge. Also, that all newspaper lists offering to publish the list in any paper have the privilege of copying the same simultaneously.

So says a Washington dispatch. The explanation of the proposed action of the Postmaster General is partly correct and partly not. The fact is, the spirit of rivalry in the matter of publishing the letter list has in certain cases been so great, that he has concluded to withdraw all pay, in the belief that newspaper publishers will be foolish enough to do his work for nothing. If they act wisely they will steadily refuse to have anything to do with his dead letters, except for fair pay.

"CIRCULAR 1, 1868—PRIVATE"—is the caption of a document issued by Hon. WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman, from the Democratic State Committee Rooms in Clearfield, Pa., in which the writer urges upon the Democracy the vital importance of securing in every locality their just share of election officers at the coming spring elections. He counsels the Democracy to regard this subject as a *business matter*, and to use the *necessary means* to carry every sure and doubtful district. Mr. WALLACE's circular principally, *because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

"ridiculous failure," as given in Mr. MILLER's report, from which we quote:

> The testimony of Messrs. Strain and O'Donnell shows that *Mr. A. J. Sawyer and Dr. C. P. Langdon demanded of them the major part of their earnings and these refused*; and that the *latter was* asked for their dismissal from office at the instigation of Mr. N. P. Sawyer.

> The testimony of Mr. Braun shows that *Mr. Sawyer demanded and received from him a part of his earnings*, and subsequently *demanded more*, and was refused, and shortly after Mr. Braun was removed from office.

> The testimony of Mr. Little shows that Mr. Langdon *demanded and received thousands of dollars* from him since he has been in office.

> And the Assessor and Collector show by their answers that they asked for the removal from office of the inspector *who refused to pay at the request of Mr. N. P. Sawyer.*

I am of opinion that the transactions herein referred to are in *violation of law, prejudicial to the service, and highly discreditable.* They show that Mr. Sawyer exercises a *malign influence* on the officers of the District, at once powerful and dangerous, and it should be abridged.

Dr. J. F. Langdon, a general inspector of the Twenty-Second District, Pennsylvania, should be dismissed from the office at once.

Mr. SAWYER could doubtless produce a thousand certificates or affidavits such as those of Messrs. VOLZ, WEAVER, WILLIAMS, etc. They are merely negative, go to disprove charges that had never been made, and of course amount to nothing as against the positive testimony which Mr. MILLER adduced. As to LANGDON's affidavit, it raises a question of veracity between him and Messrs. LITTELL, STRAIN, O'DONNELL, and others, and the public will doubtless form a correct conclusion in the premises. It will be borne in mind that Dr. LANGDON, who was appointed on SAWYER's recommendation, has been dismissed from office. This circumstance is not calculated to enhance his credibility.

The fact is, the "ridiculous failure" is on the part of Mr. SAWYER, and he may or may not be capable of realizing it. There are some men so devoid of moral sensibility that they cannot realize the distinctions between honor and shame, respect and contempt; and no exposure of their conduct, however overwhelming, can open their eyes "to see themselves as others see them."

While this "defense" is as lame as it could well be, there is a refreshing passage of humor in it. PUNCH never produced anything half so funny as Mr. SAWYER's ludicrous attempt to create the impression that this whole investigation was a trumped up affair for the purpose of injuring the "Old Man," A. J., through his "Fat Boy," N. P. S.! This is a joke worthy of the lamented "A. WARD," and no one can fail to enjoy it, since the "point" is so apparent.

NOW AND THEN.

We have already more than once referred to Mr. PARTON's paper on Pittsburgh, and we refer to it again mainly for the purpose of suggesting a parallel, or pointing a contrast. Before touching our main subject, however, we may express our regret that, since Mr. PARTON thought Pittsburgh worth coming to see and describe, he did not see more, and that his description, lively as it is, does such poor justice to the interest and magnitude of this grand seat of industry and the practical arts. Then again we may congratulate our readers on Mr. PARTON's visit and its result. To see ourselves as others see us, is a valuable attainment; and while it is quite true that Mr. PARTON did not see, at least has not noticed, many matters obvious to our view and important in our thoughts, he has selected for remark, and made interesting by his treatment, one or two subjects, perhaps, not generally appreciated among us—at least in their picturesque aspects, and which will remain unappreciated no longer. We are told that after the publication of Mr. JEFFERSON's "Notes," people who lived in the neighborhood of the now famous gap—where the Shenandoah passes through the Blue Ridge—were much puzzled by the inquiries, and still more by the admiration of visitors who came to see the place in consequence of the description in that book. They had lived there all their lives, and had never suspected that their vicinage contained anything remarkable. We may easily believe that the eye for the strange, if not for the sublime, possessed by some of them, was gradually and advantageously opened. And so we may trust that a few among us may have their curiosity and interest in some of our local peculiarities kindled or stimulated by the vivid portrayal of the last *Atlantic Monthly*. But to our parallel or contrast.

At a very early period of its history, Pittsburgh was visited by a gentleman very inferior to Mr. PARTON in power of picturesque writing, but quite equal to him in curiosity and in the preliminary attainments necessary to see and understand the natural and artificial phenomena of the place. This gentleman was JOHN DAVID SCHOEPF. He was a subject of the High-Princely House of Brandenburg, "Military-Surgeon Landphysikus, and a member of the Society of Nature-investigating Friends at Berlin." He was a zoologist, a botanist and a geologist according to the standard of his age. He was attached as a surgeon to the Brunswick troops sent to this country during the Revolutionary War, and from June, 1777, until July, 1783, he lived in this country—stationed sometime in Rhode Island, then in New York, and for a while in Philadelphia. At the close of the war, by permission of his prince and to gratify his own curiosity, he made a tour through the Middle and Southern States—visiting East Florida and the Bahama islands. He kept a journal and made extensive collections in natural history, and on his return home he published his travels in two volumes. The book was printed at Erlangen in 1788, and a copy of it is now before us. Many portions of his work are exceedingly interesting—and perhaps to us in this region there is nothing much more interesting suggested by the book than the fact that such a man could find little of much value or significance to report about Pittsburgh. His zoological, botanical and geological statements are quite superseded by later explorations. His remarks on the local advantages of the place, on the different lines suitable for roads, and on routes that might be made

"The first stone house was built this summer; soon, however, many good buildings must be seen, as the place enjoys a well grounded hope of becoming in time great and distinguished. At present there are houses neither for the public worship of GOD nor for the administration of justice. A German preacher, however, resides here who serves all of the same faith, and once or twice a year a judge comes to see to the right." The inhabitants he represents as poor, and "also as exceedingly inactive and indolent, (*ausserst unthatig und traege*;) so much so indeed that they are dissatisfied when one gives them an opportunity of laboring and earning money—*for which, however, they have a voracious hunger.* This was the unanimous complaint; and we also experienced that every insignificant trifle made here was much dearer than even in Philadelphia—that the people do not seek to become rich through industry and moderate prices, but by extracting at once as much as possible from strangers and travelers. As they fear and eschew labor, they make those pay dearly for it who interrupt their comfortable idleness. Their means of subsistence formerly were confined to agriculture and traffic in skins and furs. At present, however, since very considerable settlements have been formed farther down the Ohio, which are increased by daily accessions of new inhabitants, the people of Pittsburgh derive great advantages from the trade and transit of these on their way to those settlements." Dr. S. says the voyage is sometimes made in fourteen days from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. The first French Fort, a mere stockade, situated in the angle of the two rivers, has perished long ago. He remarks, "Under the English Government a larger work of five bastions, with stone-lined walls and a ditch, was begun, but was not completed when the last British garrison left it in 1774. The Americans, to whom this fort was of good service during the late war, have laid out no money upon it, but on account of the Indians have ever kept in it a sufficient garrison, which is even now, (1788) on the point of withdrawing. The garrison maintained here have furnished some subsistence to the village, and have made it lively. For here, during the war, (the Revolution war), at the distance of 400 miles westward from the ocean, they had balls, plays, concerts and comic exhibitions. The departure of so many fine gentlemen (*schoener Herren*), and the cessation of so many enjoyments, cannot therefore be anticipated by the Pittsburgh ladies with other than grieved hearts." But we must lay aside our book for the present. Cities have often been compared to men with their youth, maturity and old age. The idle boy after being the plague of his parents and teachers, often becomes the man of staid habits and substantial virtues. He sows his wild oats and reforms. In olden times an asylum of robbers became the mother of laws and the framer of jurisprudence for all the nations and ages of the west. And the Pittsburgh of 1788 has become the Pittsburgh of 1868.

The Angola Accident.

The Coroner's Jury, in their verdict, found that the accident at Angola was caused "by a bent axle." Precisely how the fact was ascertained is not explained. If a bent axle was found after the accident, might it not have been caused by instead of being the cause of the accident? If the axle was known to be bent before the accident, then there is no difficulty in locating the spot where the responsibility begins and ends. But the jury say nothing of the sort. In the absence of positive testimony that the axle was bent before the accident, the reasonable reference is that the bending was caused by the accident. There is another important fact in this connection, bearing directly on the supposition that the accident was attributable to the "compromise" wheel. Mr. John Desmond, Assistant Superintendent of the Buffalo and Erie road, on which the accident occurred, testified before the Coroner's jury that neither of the two wrecked cars belonged to the road they were running on. One was the property of the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, and the other of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. The gauge of the Cleveland and Toledo road is three-fourths of an inch narrower than that of the Buffalo and Erie; so that the Cleveland and Toledo car, which first left the track, was running on a gauge three-fourths of an inch wider than that for which it was originally built. Mr. Desmond was uncertain as to whether this car was a "compromise" car, with wider wheels than usual, or a car with wheels of the ordinary width; but he testified that the Cleveland and Toledo Company frequently send cars with narrow wheels over the Buffalo and Erie road, and that freight trains had previously run off the track "on account of the narrow tread of some of the wheels."

THERE has been a good deal of a flurry in consequence of the reported over-issue of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad stock. The facts of the case are not fully known; but if report can be believed, it had the following origin: At the time of the consolidation of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroads, it was provided by the terms of the consolidation that a certain amount of bonds per mile should be issued, for the purpose of completing the road from the west end of the Mississippi and Missouri Road to Council Bluffs, and in this arrangement, Mr. Hale, the Superintendent, thinks provision may have been made for the issue of a certain amount of new stock under a contingency. If any new stock has been issued, it is under this provision or contingency.

A company has been incorporated to construct a road from some point on the navigable waters of the Columbia river, through eastern Oregon and Idaho, to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad. Portland itself is on the Willamette river, fifteen miles from its junction with the Columbia, and has a population of about 5,000. The projected road runs from Fort McPherson, along the valley of the North Fork, through the South Pass in the territory of Wyoming; enters Idaho on the southeast and continues to Fort Hall, where it strikes the valley of the Snake River, which is followed to Portland. A road has been planned from Fort Hall to Salt Lake City that would intercept the Union Pacific more immediately than that by the north fork of the Platte.

MR. DICKENS is by no means the hero he was in New York. At the close of the sale of tickets for his next course of reading, one-third of the house remained undisposed of. There is no more "speculation" in him, and he bids fair to have moderate houses very soon. The *fierce* was too high to last, and he does not appear to have done much to popularize himself. The *Northern Monthly* has just published a slashing article on Mr. Dickens and his works. One paragraph is as follows:

> Mr. Dickens has no noble heroines in his books. His women are to be, ridiculous, or frivilous, or else passive, soft-colored creatures that give us no adequate idea of a brave, wise and beautiful Christian womanhood. Compare him with Walter Scott or Mrs. Stowe, even. It is like comparing a boudoir ward with a scene of home comfort and love, or an alley in St. Giles with flowering meadows and the scenery of stately mountains.

THE zealous President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has prosecuted a New York stock dealer for keeping his cattle without shelter. If this extremely humane gentleman will extend his vision a little, he will find that hundreds of farmers provide little or no shelter for their stock; and as for that matter, hundreds and thousands of human beings—many of them children—right in his own city, have next to no shelter, besides being equally as bad off as to food and clothing.

THE citizens of Chicago have held a public meeting, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for the Republican National Convention in May. They intend to leave nothing undone, but, Chicago like, make the most out of an event that will bring thousands of representative men to the city—wherein good sense and enterprise are displayed.

JOHN WELLSTEED writes to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, suggesting a plan by which he thinks all passengers can extricate themselves whenever a railroad car upsets. His plan is this: "Let the roof be loose and unattached to the sides of the car by any fastenings whatever, but secured in its place on top of the car by means of a groove along the top and end of the sides of the car, say two or three inches deep; let the roof be made in divisions, say five or six feet wide; at each end of these divisions let there be an iron flange or tenon to fit easily into the groove. The roof would not be in the least affected by the jolting or oscillation of the cars, but the moment that it fell on its sides the roof would fall flat on the ground, and leave the passengers to walk or crawl out, as best they could.

OUR information from New Hampshire is to the effect that the Republicans are just getting earnestly at work preparing for the election in March, and, being united, they are quite confident of success. The Democrats are working hard to get up a P. L. L. organization, but it is thought it will not amount to much. The temperance men are firm and have no fears of a defeat. Grant Clubs are springing up all over the State, and they are expected to have a good influence upon the election two months hence.—[*Boston Traveller.*

PERSONAL.

—Hon. Colonel Henry C. Lowther, who died on the 6th inst., was "the father" of the House of Commons, having been member for the county of Westmoreland nearly fifty years in succession, or since 1818. He was heir presumptive to the Earldom of Lonsdale: was at the battle of Corunna in 1809, and served under Wellington in Spain in 1812-13.

—The late development of the Weston fever at the West, is the wager of J. D. Burgh, formerly a soldier under McClellan, to walk 75 miles in twenty-four hours, carrying a musket, knapsack, and other accoutrements. The feat to be performed at the Dexter Park, Chicago, and the wager to be $1,000.

—Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is visiting a friend near Baltimore. His journey North is undertaken to superintend the publication of his book about the war.

—Miss Emma Hunt, a young lady resident of Emporia, Kansas, will be a candidate for one of the clerkships of the Kansas House of Representatives, at the next session. She is said to be a good scholar, excellent with the pen, and every way qualified for the position.

—On the 24th ult., the voters of Pike county, Ill., by a large majority, voted to subscribe $150,000 in capital stock to the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company, and $100,000 to the Louisiana and Pike county road, wherewith the Hannibalese are rejoiced.

—Quincy, Ills., according to its Directory, has a population of 36,242. The present Directory has 7,221 names, which, multiplied by 4½ as a ratio, would give a population of 30,689 or an increase in three years of 4,446.

—The Georgetown (C. T.) *Miner* says that a very rich vein of argentiferous galena has been struck in the Lilly lode on the Brown Mountain, Col., which assays over $23,600 of silver to the ton or ore. All the lodes on Brown Mountain appear to increase in richness to a remarkable extent as they are developed.

—Major Chambers McKibbon, who has been acting as Inspector General, although not on General Meade's staff, applied for permission to accompany him to his new command, and General Grant promptly gave his consent.

—The condition of the Empress Carlotta continues to improve. She goes out every day when the weather permits, for a long drive or a walk. She visits their majesties regularly twice a week at Brussels, and the rest of her time is divided between music and painting, for which latter art she has a great aptitude. Annie Queen, her sister-in-law, does not allow a day to pass without going to see her, and she receives frequent visits from the King and the Count and Countess de Flandre.

—There is an inside struggle between the New Hampshire Republicans for the United States Senatorship. The election does not take place for a year hence, but the friends of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin begin to move for his selection in the place of Senator Morrill, whose friends desire his re-election.

—John B. Gough has announced that at the close of this season, he would retire from the lecture field.

On New Year's Eve, in New York, Mr. Dickens read "David Copperfield" and "Bob Sawyer's Party" to a large and brilliant audience. He never read with so much effect; and his hearers followed him with lusty and repeated cheers. At the close, Mr. Dickens stepped to the front and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you, from my heart of hearts, a happy, happy New Year." This is the only speech Mr. Dickens has made in America.

—The Rome correspondent of the *Irish Times* is of the opinion that the Pope is seen to the best advantage divested of his purple, and in the severe simplicity of his private study. The favored *feuilletoniste* who saw him there, dwells with delight upon his "tiny little" hands and feet; his lovable, benevolent face; his large, dark eyes, full of light, and constant, affectionate and Christian smile.

—Garibaldi has written letters to two of the representatives of those people in Glasgow who sympathize with his views and objects. In his letters to the Chairman of the Orange Association is the following passage. Speaking of the Pope, he says: "You will be told that his rule is mild, that the people are contented, and that it has ever been so. Now, if this be true, how is it that they who claim to be the representatives of Christ upon earth—of Him who said 'My kingdom is not of this world'—have since the commencement of the temporal power, requested French intervention sixteen times, German intervention fifteen times, Austrian intervention seven times, and Spanish intervention three times."

—The Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., a leading divine in the German Reformed Church, and a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., died at his home, on Saturday evening, in the 54th year of his age. He was the author of several prose and poetic works of a religious character, and was highly esteemed.

—During the last session a lack of *Fastnote credits* between General Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and General Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, almost prevented legislation on military matters. Now, it may be that the Chairmen of the Finance Committees, Senator Sherman and General Schenck, may not exactly agree, as they head rival parties in Ohio.

—A party of gentlemen, to the number of sixty, have purchased the portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, by Rembrandt Peale, for $2,000, and propose to present it to Chief Justice Chase. The painting of Washington before Yorktown, by the same artist, which has for nearly twenty years adorned the eastern staircase of the Senate wing, will soon be removed to its owners. The descendants of the artist, unless Congress shall prevent it by purchasing the picture, it has been in its present position so long that almost every one has regarded it as national property.

THERE will be a total eclipse of the sun this year, invisible, however, in the United States. At the last meeting of the Royal Society of England, the President and Council had under consideration the means to be employed in making complete observations of the total eclipse. The eclipse will be of the greatest possible duration, 6[illegible], therefore, more leisure than usual for such observations as can only be made during the brief interval of the total obscuration. The total phase will be visible in India, but elsewhere only in countries practically unavailable.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d

The Indian Question.

Col. McClure, writing from Virginia City, Montana Territory, says every Indian slain costs the Government $115,000. The business has been a farce; the Indians are as hostile as ever, and cease to war in the winter only to begin in the spring. No peace, it is contended, will be binding with them except the peace which "fierce battalions" make; and it is predicted that as soon as "the prairies are again green with pasture they will be on the war-path and again drink deeply of the blood of the whites." Col. McClure writes as follows:

> There are no peaceable Indians on the Eastern Plains. Sentimentalists, weak commanders, and perfidious Indian agents will deny my statement; but the impregnable fact remains that the Indians who are developing the mines and making the wilderness to bloom with the fruits of the husbandman, all know that there is an instinctive deadly hatred between the races. The Indian is untutored, but he can see that the ironhorse and the car of civilization are dispersing his game, and gradually narrowing him down to the choice between civilization and death. As the pale faces come into his country, he accepts their vices and rejects their virtues, and he adds debauchery to his natural degradation. He will not advance, and he must recede, or drive back the resistless tide of pioneers. He is by nature the foe of civilization, and he thereby becomes the implacable foe of the white man. He will not meet him in battle, even with equal chances, but he sneaks upon his hated rival when cowardly murder can be successful.

Col. McClure is in favor of a law of Congress authorizing the Western States and Territories to raise troops and dispose of the Indian question in their own way.

The Chinese in California.

In his message to the California Legislature, referring to emigration into that State, the Governor says: "An additional influx of Chinese, to compete with white laboring men in all industrial departments, ought to be discouraged by all lawful means. For the sake of some supposed advantage of cheap labor, such influx would inflict a curse upon posterity for all time. It would tend to discourage that immigration of white labor from Europe and the United States, which is our great need and desire. It would be a short sighted and selfish policy on the part of men of capital."

THERE will be a total eclipse of the sun this year, invisible, however, in the United States. At the last meeting of the Royal Society of England, the President and Council had under consideration the means to be employed in making complete observations of the total eclipse. The eclipse will be of the greatest possible duration, 6[illegible], therefore, more leisure than usual for such observations as can only be made during the brief interval of the total obscuration. The total phase will be visible in India, but elsewhere only in countries practically unavailable.

Was Gold a Part of the Bargain?

The Hon. E. G. Spalding, of Buffalo, New York, and a member of Congress when the greater part of the public debt was created, disputes the assertion of Senator Sherman that no construction was given to the loan law by Secretary Chase whereby we are bound to pay in gold. Mr. Spalding proceeds to relate some circumstances which will be of interest at this time. We quote from his letter:

> Secretary Chase, who negotiated this loan, declared as early as December, 1862, that a fair construction of the loan act, as I drew it, which I had myself contracted, required us to pay actual money—gold and silver—for all the bonds, principal and interest; that a pretended payment in another promise to pay, like a bank note, was no payment, but merely changing the form of the debt. He further declared that a payment of the bonds in greenbacks would be merely changing the form of the debt, and would be the form of legal-tender notes bearing no interest, which would be worth 50 cents dollar, and which would be manifestly unjust. This question came up on the Ways and Means' bill, which provided for paying that part of the bonds not before paid in the greenbacks, which fell due January 1, 1868, and this decision was made by Secretary Chase before the Committee of Ways and Means, in December, 1862, a short time before the bill was reported. I did not consider any further legislation would be necessary to insure the payment of coin on that part of the funded debt falling due in 1868, but in order to ascertain in a formal manner what construction the Secretary of the Treasury put upon the law, I moved in the committee from the Committee of Ways and Means was appointed, consisting of Mr. Hooper, Mr. Morrill and myself, to confer with the Secretary on the subject. The sub-committee called upon the Secretary at the Treasury Department, and after a full and free conference, *the Secretary decided that a fair construction of the law required us to pay gold, for that he did not deem it necessary to have any further legislation on the subject.*

> "Under these circumstances," says Mr. Spalding, "the Committee of Ways and Means did not deem it necessary to report a bill authorizing or requiring the funded debt to be paid in coin, and consequently no further law was passed; and on the first of January, 1863, the funded debt falling due at that time was paid in coin. From the time this decision was made by Secretary Chase, down to the present time, the same language has been held by each Secretary of the Treasury, namely, that the funded debt of the Government was payable in coin, both principal and interest, and that the Government would not seek to avail itself of the five years' option to redeem the 5-20 bonds until it was prepared to pay coin for the principal as well as the interest.

Mr. Spalding produces the testimony fortifying this point, and then goes on to say:

> Under the influence of this official declaration most of the bonds have been taken on the exchange of the 7-30 notes, the payment of which was made on the back of the notes, and long before these bonds become due specie payments will no doubt be resumed, and the people will have but one standard of value, and only one kind of money, namely, coin or its equivalent, which the greenback bonds will be, population and resources will be nearly double then to what they are now, and it will be easy for the people to pay at that time in that currency which is recognized by all civilized nations as the true standard and permanent currency, and thus the public debt and faith of the nation will be fully maintained.

> I would suggest that it is not wise to prematurely agitate this question, and am not able as yet to see any great necessity for doing so. On the contrary, I think all agitation now, on this branch of the financial question, is mischievous, and calculated unnecessarily to impair our credit at home and abroad.

> I would suggest further, that the provision in the bill which limits the legal-tender currency to $400,000,000 is a good one, provided there is any sane man in Congress who proposes a time of peace, to dilute and still further depreciate the currency by increasing it above that sum; but I think the maximum of the greenback currency must be reduced $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 when we reach the specie standard, if we would successfully maintain specie payments.

> And it seems to me that it would greatly facilitate a resumption of specie payments, if the National banks were required to hold a part of their reserves in coin. And that some safe plan should be devised by which the sub-treasuries in the principal cities, especially in New York, could make daily settlements with the banks through the Clearing-house, and requiring only balances to be paid, substantially in the same manner as the banks do in private cities make their daily settlements with each other. In this way no large amount of coin or so from the Sub Treasury would be necessary, and the daily payments could be made with comparative ease.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Vienna reports that a new creed is spreading fast in Hungary, but does not very clearly describe its tenets. Its followers call themselves Nazarines, appoint no priests, refuse to baptize their children, swear no oaths, reject the sacramental theory of marriage, and are accused, apparently, of upholding a community of women. This is uncertain, and the sect are said to resemble the Quakers, leading orderly, sober, and industrious lives, forming strictly unified communities, but keeping themselves and their proceedings carefully from the public. The name of the founder is not known, but the sect spreads rapidly among the poor, and acts, it is understood, upon some communistic idea. Its probable origin is the teaching of some Americanized German familiar with Moravian ideas, but the members are generally purely Magyars.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has given $1,000 to General Lee's College in Virginia, and the *Tribune* commends the act and advises others to follow the example.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING,
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
PRINTS, DELAINES,
GINGHAMS, RED CHECK,
TICKING, TABLE LINEN,
COTTON DIAPER,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, &c.

FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS, COBURGS,
ALPACAS,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
SATINETS, SHAWLS,
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS,
BLANKETS &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK, WELL ASSORTED,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NOTICE.

REINEMAN,
MEYRAN
& SIEDLE,

JEWELERS,

NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,

Beg leave to announce that owing to the destruction by fire on Friday morning of their New Store Room, No. 24 Fifth street, they will not be able to open out on MONDAY, December 16th, as previously announced, but would inform their friends and the public in general that their new and unusually large and elegant stock of

Fine Gold and Silver Goods,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, &c.,

That were designed especially for the New Store, will now be opened out at our present

LOCATION,

No. 29 FIFTH ST.,

NEXT TO BANK BLOCK,

And in order to give our Patrons facilities to examine our

IMMENSE NEW STOCK,

We have immediately enlarged our present Store, where we would invite the Public to call and examine our *GOODS AND PRICES* before purchasing elsewhere.

As it will probably take three months to refit the New Store, and not having room for our large stock, we will sell everything at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

IN GOLD COIN.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

For Surplus Capital

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors, and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

Central Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and submit to Investors the following, among other obvious considerations; and invite the comparison with the merits and excellences of any class of corporate securities:

I. The bonds are dated upon the most vital and valuable part of the Grand National Pacific Railroad, being that which forms the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local settlement, and the business therefrom to be regularly large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $5,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to be of great value, for the reason that the total of the first Mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments,

VII. This Road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are derived in coin.

VIII. The management of the Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy, and the complete earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation will be more than half the net earnings.

X. Both *principal and interest are payable* IN GOLD COIN, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in January, and July, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value, and the interest from July 1 added, in currency.

At this time they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the investment.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money centers in Europe.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders can be sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, etc., can be furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,

No. 54 WILLIAM STREET.

AND OF

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

And Financial Agents of the C. & P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

AND OF

ROBINSON BROS.,
S. McLEAN & CO., and
JAMES T. BRADY & SONS.
THIS Pittsburgh.

WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT

STREET CARS,

Connect with Trains on C. & P. R. R.

Money Fare.....12c
Ticket Fare.....10c
Trunks.....20c
Hand Trunks.....10c

No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.

M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

TO PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS—Wanted a situation as

TRAVELING SALESMAN AND COLLECTOR,

By an experienced Business Man, with a fair acquaintance west of Chicago. Unexceptionable reference in this city given. Address

W. J., POSTOFFICE.

ACCOUNTS

INVESTIGATED, BALANCED AND CLOSED,

By an experienced Practical Accountant. Address

POSTOFFICE BOX No. 505,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for one President and six Directors, one Treasurer, and such other officers as they may think necessary to conduct the business of the Company, to serve until the next regular election, on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868, will be held at No. 75 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other business. The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, 1868, at the office of the Company, No. 75 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other business. The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office in "Burke's Building," No. 59 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, January 13th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO., Pittsburgh, December 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders for the election of Directors, Treasurer and Clerk, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A. C. FRANCE, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE BOATMAN'S F. AND M. INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, December 30, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBERT PINNEY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO. ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY 13th January, 1868, at the Office 77 Water st reet, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, December 30, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 13, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company will please take notice that the annual election for Directors of said company for the ensuing year, will be held at THEIR OFFICE on Diamond street, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, from 9 to 4 o'clock P. M.

SAML. H. JACOBUS, Secretary and Treasurer.

FEDERAL OIL COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of Stockholders of the Federal Oil Company at No. 19 Irwin street, on FRIDAY, January 3, 1868, at 10 A. M. All interested are notified to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board.

A. B. MILLS, Secty.

December 30, 1867.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors for the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH AND M'KEES-PORT CAR COMPANY.—The annual Stockholders' meeting for the election of officers and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 193 First street, on MONDAY the 13th of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. J. CRAIG, Secty.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RR. CO., Pittsburgh, December 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2[illegible] FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, for the Annual election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE H

The Daily Commercial

THE COMING YEAR.

The last page of the Year's recording book
Is weighing with solemn pause, O time, thou scribe!
Which writes forever its leaves and backward look.
Ah, vain request! not all the human tribe
Could with one all-suppliance or offerings bribe
That thou shouldst wipe out the faintest line or word
Its busy work, since the behest it took
Of Heaven's unerring history to inscribe.
But conscience whispers of full many a thought,
Graved, for deed, to time's great record brought,
Which tears of penitence would fain erase.
With some good action of resolve, whose trace
Shall meet the smile of Heaven's approving face.
—Mrs. L. Knapp.

A DEBT COLLECTED.

A Tale the "Boston Society."

It was a dingy, ill—ventilated little cell in the topmost stratum of one of those immense human beehives that people call "tenement houses"—a room where wash-tubs and children, kettles and kittens, potato-parings and clothes-pins were scattered about in reckless disregard of the divine principles of order. Dr. Maynard stood still in the middle of the chaos, afraid to movelest he should step into the starch bowl or on one of the children who swarmed about the floor.

Dr. Maynard had recently come in possession of this property by the death of a relative, now was he particu arly pleased with his new acquisition. The few weekly visits he had made were not accompanied by any particularly agreeable reminiscences; in fact he dreaded them as a civilized colonist might dread an irruption into the savage jungles of an African wilderness. Dr. Maynard had always made human nature a study; but this seemed scarcely human in its old, Celtic development.

"Of all the people I ever stumbled across," said Dr. Maynard, "the Irish are the most improvident. What is the reason I can never get my rent on this floor? The German people down stairs are always ready, and my American tenants are a model of punctuality. It is really a very uncomfortable thing to me!"

"Sure sir, tisn's my fault," said Mrs. Tooley lifting the corner of her coarse checked apron to her eyes, partly to check the tears that always rose readily to her muddy blue eyes, and partly to hide the flush of mortification that suffused her freckled cheek; while Terry and Mike and little Norah clung to their mother's voluminous skirts in a sort of vague apprehension that something was wrong, although their tiny minds could hardly take in the full meaning of the catastrophe that was disturbing their domestic peace.

"Not your fault, Mrs. Tooley!" repeated Dr. Maynard, in sharp accents. "But it never is your fault, according to your own story."

"Sure man dear, with the rheumatiz in his knee joints," apologized the Irish woman, "and it's hard work we have to get along and provide the bit and sup for the growin' childher; myself knows the rent ought to be paid, and if you'll have a little patience, sir—"

"Patience, patience, patience!" ejaculated the doctor, each word uttered in a key somewhat higher than the last. "One ought to have the patience of Job to get along with a pack of such tenants as I have. Why don't you work?"

Mrs. Tooley glared a little reproachfully at the wash-tub in the corner—a sort of silent exhibition in the incense of steaming soap-suds.

"Indade, sir, I tried my best; and I had hoped to have the money ready for you to-day, but Mrs. Napier put me off; as she has done many a time, bad luck to her. It's the girls' new dresses cost so much, says she. You're too impudent, altogether, Bridget, says she—and me starvin' for the money that's me own, and not hers at all, at all!"

"Do you mean Mrs. Napier?" asked Dr. Maynard.

"Sure I do, sir, and it's nine dollars and sixty cents she's owin' me for the sweat of me brow and the wear and tear of me hard-worked hands," said Bridget Tooley, looking down at the red and parboiled members aforesaid.

"And won't she pay you?"

"Niver a red cent, sir, though I told her Patrick had the rhumatiz, and the children hadn't bread and salt to be comfortable. She's never paid me since I began to wash for her five weeks ago the very last Tuesday that ever was."

"It's a shame," said Dr. Maynard, leconically.

"Sure, and it is, sir," assented Bridget, meekly; "but what can a poor body do?"

Dr. Maynard muttered something under his breath. Mrs. Tooley could just catch here and there a disjointed word of the Bible sentence having regard to "grinding the faces of the poor."

"Well, Bridget, you're not so much to blame as I thought you were," said he, in a milder tone, as he turned abruptly on his heel. "I'll call again next week; its more than likely you'll have the money by that time."

"The blessing of all sants be about yez and over yez," whined the relieved Bridget.

But the unceremonious closing of the door cut short Mrs. Tooley's showers of blessings and unnecessary details. Dr. Maynard went slowly down the echoing uncarpeted stair, with his hands in his pockets, and his brows contracted in a brown study.

As he entered his office, several blocks, below, the first thing that met his eye was on a note written on perfumed pink paper, and sealed with a gorgeous heraldic device in rose-colored wax.

"Hum-um!" muttered the doctor between his closed lips. "Mr. Napier's compliments; pleasure of Dr. Maynard's company to dinner on Thursday evening next, at 9 o'clock. Another, eh? Well—well—well—these things are not so much to my fancy, but I believe I—will," repeated the doctor, thoughtfully striking his chin, a habit he often had when his mind was busy at work.

And then he sat down to his desk and wrote a formal note of acceptance, as still and short as he was himself.

The Napier mansion, a showy edifice of stucco and plate glass, after a rather doubtful style of architecture, was all in a blaze of light and flowers when Dr. Maynard arrived there on that eventful Thursday evening, a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Mrs. Napier, in a silver-green moire antique, and quivering ornaments of pearls, received him with smiling urbanity, and Miss Theodosia Agnes Napier, in an artless toilette of white muslin and half-open rosebuds, emblematic of her own youth, directed her sweetest glances towards the stiff old bachelor doctor, whose wealth was reputed to be so considerable. Other guests were also assembled—the *elite* of the city—and Mrs. Napier's heart thrilled with pride and pleasure as she glanced around upon the various personages grouped about her rooms.

Mrs. Napier was a Napoleon in social life—an Alexander in crinoline. If she had been a man she would have left an impression on the shores of time; being a woman her sphere was the easily more contracted. Born a governor, she had resolved from the very first to conquer the walled citadels of society. Always struggling with limited means, adverse circumstances, and unlucky combinations of events, Mrs. Napier had yet set herself to conquer Fate, and she had nearly achieved her purpose. Outward appearances were her *forte*, and as to principle, Mrs. Napier was as unscrupulous as an European statesman. Now she was beginning to reap the harvest she had watched and waited for so long, and her spirit rose up within her exultant in spite of the supercilious insolence with which many of her guests treated her.

"They need a lesson, these foolish aspiring upstarts," he said within himself, "and this is the most fitting opportunity for administering it."

So the tide of dinner talk ebbed and flowed, and *bon mots* sparkled with evanescent glitter, and people laughed at they scarcely knew what, and those headed champagne circled round and round the board, and Mrs. Napier thought to herself: "It is a success."

Just then Dr. Maynard's calm, monotonous-pitched voice broke in upon a silence that momentarily settled upon the festive assemblage.

"Mrs. Napier," he said, looking full at the hostess, "this is a very elegant table-cloth."

Mrs. Napier smiled blandly, and inclined her head until the pearl ornaments tinkled softly. It was a very singular remark, but every one knew that Dr. Maynard was one of those eccentric geniuses that nobody pretends to understand or criticise.

"And those napkins are as white as driven snow," went on the doctor, critically surveying the doubled damask on his lap.

Again Mrs. Napier bowed.

"Moreover," pursued the doctor, in the same calm, unvarying tone, "I have been admiring Miss Napier's white muslin dress."

"Ah—yes," simpered the gratified mamma, "white is very becoming to my Theodosia's style."

And she glanced towards Theodosia, who was playing with her Black Hamburgh grapes in a manner eminently calculated to display her rings.

"You must have a good laundress," said the doctor, abruptly.

"I believe Mrs. Tooley is quite competent to her business," answered Mrs. Napier, a little puzzled, but trying to indicate her claims to "the best society" by expressing no symptoms of surprise whatever.

"You are quite satisfied with her, then, madam?"

"Quite."

"Then why don't you pay her for her work?"

The *elite* dropped its silver forks and set down its glasses of champagne, quite uncertain whether this singular investigation was about to lead. Mrs. Napier turned scarlet.

"Dr. Maynard, I do not understand you."

"You do not, madam! Then I will endeavor to speak more plainly. Mrs. Tooley is one of my tenants—she cannot raise her rent because Napier has not paid her a cent for five weeks' washing she has done. As I cannot for an instant suppose a lady would withhold the wages of her laundress on any other ground than that of inability to pay, I can only suppose her too poor to discharge her rightful dues."

He was silent for a moment. Mrs. Napier strove to speak, but something rose up in her throbbing throat and seemed to choke her. Mrs. Napier sat at the end of the table, and

"Under these melancholy circumstances," resumed the ruthless doctor, "I beg leave to take up a collection at the table for the benefit of Mrs. Napier's distressed washerwoman, whose bills have not been paid" I put in a quarter myself; will somebody be kind enough to pass the china plate?"

The china plate went round the table in perfect silence, and returned to its original source well filled. The *elite* maliciously alive to all the weak spots in Mrs. Napier's armor, appeared to enjoy the thing. Mr. Napier, smiling faintly, endeavored to regard the thing as a joke; but his wife knew that this one thing had destroyed the work of years, and she sat pale and silent. She could cheerfully have murdered Dr. Maynard at that moment, and Mrs. Tooley, too!

"Ten dollars!" said the doctor, deliberately counting the change. "Just fifty cents more than we need; but it will not come amiss to Mrs. Tooley! Ladies and gentlmen, I have the honor to bid you a very good evening!"

THE Liquor men in New York city are moving to have the license law modified. A powerful lobby with plenty of money will proceed to "invest" the Legislature, and it is expected that sundry members will "invest" in the cause of the liquor men.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A SOLDIER, WHO HAD LOST THE use of his limbs from rheumatism, has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Costiveness.—The bowels become torpid and powerless under continual purgation. Holloway's Pills penetrate to the nucleus of the disease and eradicate it. They evacuate the foul and vitiated particles from the intestines, by a mild aperient operation, and recuperate their exhausted energy, by restoring tone and vigor; they induce a healthy action and prevent a relapse of the malady. For Pjes, Fistulas, Dyspepsia, and all disorders of the viscera, they stand without a rival. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. sod

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 548 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal":

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 174 Smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. sod

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures old Sores.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.

Price 50 cents—by mail 50 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. sod

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JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all Kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 108 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

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STOCKS, BONDS,

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE on Life or property obtained in the Safest Companies.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

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EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON

Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given

In *General Science*,
In *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and *Civil Engineering*,
In *Metallurgy*, *Mineralogy* and *Mining*, and in *Classical Literature*.

For further information, apply to

JOHN FRASER, President,

Agricultural College, Centre co., Pa.

STEUBENVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Second Quarter of the Winter Session will begin MONDAY, Jan. 13th, 1868. Pupils are admitted at any time. The terms have been reduced to suit the hardness of the times and the scarcity of money. Terms per Quarter of ten and a half weeks, Boarding, with Furnished Room and Light, $40; Tuition, Common Branches, $5 to $9; Washing, 50 cents per dozen. Music, Painting and Languages, extra. For Catalogues, apply to

REV. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. L. L. D., Superintendent.
Or, REV. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal.

MWF

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The duties of this School will be resumed on January 6th. For information or admission, address REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

ftnsf REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

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GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

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GAS, BLACKSMITHING AND

FAMILY COAL,

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements with no compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice. COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

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Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, nos P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fsft

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,

HAMMERED

RAILROAD AXLES,

Gas Pipe,

FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

WAREHOUSE,

98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,

fp PITTSBURGH

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN HEBLER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated, without delay to

CHRISTIAN W. SCHEIRECK,

At Peter Peterson's Store, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867. tu

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS,

Received per express this day, and for sale at

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,

360 Liberty street.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 125 bush Rolled Corn Meal; 50 bush Rolled Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale 100 bbls prime Old Cheese; 100 bbls new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No. 144 second street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., to Pittsburgh, for the year 1868, will be received up to 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of January, 1868, the Barg sand to load the Salt.

The party contracting will be required to furnish three of more good and reliable Towboats, Tow the Salt, pay Lock Fees, Wharfage, Watching, Unloading, and all other expenses, except on Salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, Ky.; Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind. The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 pounds and proposals should state price per barrel of either size to each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Covington, Ky.,
Steubenville, O.,	Portsmouth, Ky.,
Wellsville, O.,	Smithland, Ky.,
Bellaire, O.,	Columbus, Ky.,
Martinsville, O.,	Hickman, Ky.,
Portsmouth, O.,	Madison, Ind.,
Ripley, O.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.,
Cincinnati, O.,	New Albany, Ind.,
Hannibal, Mo.,	Evansville, Ind.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cairo, Ill.,
Wellsburg, W. Va.,	Alton, Ill.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Maysville, Ky.,	Nashville, Tenn.

The minimum stage of water that the towboats will be required to run will be when towboats can leave Portsmouth, Ky., with coal drawing three and one-half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with three of that draught; the barges to be returned without delay to the party towing to the Salt Co.'s boat yards at Middleport, O.

The Ohio River Salt Co. will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Co. reserve the right to refuse all proposals, or to award the towing of Salt from the advantage of any one of the above parts, or award it to the same party who tows to the Southern or Western markets.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,

Per R. B. HUDSON, Sec'y.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

PIANO AND ORGAN,

SCHOMACKER'S

GOLD MEDAL PIANO

AND

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the late valuable improvements known in the construction of a first-class Instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is Full, Sonorous and Sweet.

The workmanship for Durability and Beauty, surpasses all others.

Prices from $550 to $150 (according to style and finish), cheaper than all other so-called first-class Pianos.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN stands at the head of all Reed Instruments in pronoucing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar Instrument made in this country. Its simple and compact construction, and not liable to get out of order. Carpenter's Patent For Hooking Two Organs is only to be found in this Organ. Prices from $100 to $350. Warranted for Five Years.

Barr, Knake & Buettler,

12 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.

1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.

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19 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work Boxes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Cigar and Dressing Cases,
Fine Fans and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco Wallets and Bags,
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Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Undershirts and Drawers

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of

TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

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NOW READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

A large and choice variety of our

FINE CONFECTIONERY,

Made from Double Refined Sugar, strictly pure and highly flavored.

VANELLA ROASTED ALMONDS.
WHITE NONGET "GLACE" FRUIT.
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA FRUIT PASTE.
CHOICE CREAM IMITATION FRUIT.
COCOA NUT CHOCOLATES.
ORANGE CHOCOLATES.
VANELLA CREAM CHOCOLATES.
CREAM FRUIT PASTE.
MARSH MELLOWS.
CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY AND VANELLA CARAMETS.
Also, FINE CREAM BON BONS, JELLIES, &c.
HANDSOME FRENCH BOXES, CORNETS, &c.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just received for the Holidays the finest assortment of

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,

For gas and oil, ever offered in the city. Also, LAMPS, of the finest and latest styles, including Bronze, Gilt, Bohemian, cut and celebrated Germania Student Lamps.

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147 WOOD STREET,

Corner Virgin alley.

DRUGGISTS.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

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CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT

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FINE PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES,

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103 FIFTH STREET.

MWF

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DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

6p

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES.—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES,

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

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CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CARPETS,

FOR

THIRTY DAYS!

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

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1867. 1867.

WINTER STOCK.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH.
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN.

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOVARD, ROSE & CO.

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

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EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils.

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Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

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MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

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ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug1-ly

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FOR SALE BY

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

Corner Wood and First sts.

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FRENCH MERINOS,

PLAID CASHMERES,

PLAID POPLINS,

For sale at a great reduction in price by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

85 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
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ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS.
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

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BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

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BARRED

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IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

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A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERWEAR,
YARNS, WORSTEDS AND ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
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YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
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BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,

MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER

84 WOOD STREET

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

PORTABLE SELF-ACTING

FIRE ENGINE,

Puts out Fires Instantly.

NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.

☞ Send for Circular.

Office, 114 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

cod

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly proboated, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD,
BENJ. B. BEALE,
Executors.

December 11, 1867.

GROCERIES, &c.

NEW ORLEANS

Sugar and Molasses.

We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223,

Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Invites the attention of the Trade to his extensive Stock of

GROCERIES,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
BRANDIES,
CHAMPAGNE WINE, etc.,

WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MOET & CHANDON'S,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

IMPERIAL (Green Seal), AND OTHER BRANDS.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOYSHOT
JOS. NEWCOMER.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Steel Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

62 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 150 and 152 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN..... JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has established the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.

The speedy curative effects of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds of the most immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, debility of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, measles, dropsies, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, stimulate and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle and try it. It will satisfy the most sceptical. And secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

Tths MANAGERS.

BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

DIAMOND DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.

NOW OPENING,

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ORDERS BY MAIL

CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

BAILEY & CO.,

cod No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE IN PLACE OF THOMAS PERKINS, DECEASED. No. 99, December T, 1867.

And now to wit, December 10, 1867, the account of NATHANIEL BALLENTINE, Trustee of said estate, having been filed and confirmed nisi; and the same will be confirmed absolutely on the fourth day of January, 1868, unless exceptions are filed thereto in the meantime. By the Court.

(L. S.) FRED'K HAY,

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with

Boquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Printing Knives, &c., &c.

Call and examine our stock at No. 112

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ACCIDENT TO A BUCKMAN.—Jerry Costello, a deckhand on the towboat Emma Logan, met with a disagreeable accident on Wednesday by getting fouled of a line. He was carried to the hospital, where he remains at last accounts extremely low.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—Any one having six thousand dollars to invest in business will hear of a good chance by following the directions in our advertisement in the "For Sale" department on first page of to-day's paper.

MAN BURNED.—Coroner Clawson received a telegraph dispatch last evening from Justice James H. Beaty, of McKeesport, notifying him that a man had been drowned near that place, and requesting his presence there to hold an inquest on the body.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR AT CITY HALL.—A few evenings more and this Fair will close. All who wish to have a good time, will, therefore, not delay attending. The Fair is well attended, the large hall is crowded, the tables are going off rapidly, and refreshments are carried off every evening. The Fair closes this evening with a grand promenade from ten to twelve o'clock.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK FROM THE LOCK UP.—A man named Dawson was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police, charged, on complaint of Charles Myler, with acting in a disorderly manner on board a towboat in the Allegheny. He was placed in the lock-up, and last evening made an attempt to escape therefrom by digging through the partition between his cell and the adjoining one which was occupied. His plans were discovered before he had progressed far enough for him to be removed into another cell and handcuffed.

A WEDDING ON THE RAIL.—On New Year's morning a couple took passage on the mail train going south on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at Layton's Station, Westmoreland county for the ostensible purpose of being married on the train, the names of the couple were Mr. Wm. Robbins and Miss Rinda Bumgarner. The bridal party boarded the train at Layton's Station. After the trainhad passed Connellsville, and was near Connellsville, the happy pair were joined in wedlock by Mr. Hezekiah Bell. After the marriage ceremony was witnessed by a number of passengers on the train.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On New Year's morning a young man named C. Benning, with his two companions, were passing a saloon and shooting, on Ohio street, Allegheny, for the purpose of getting sharped. While in there the three commenced playing with a loaded pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Benning's left lung, where it lodged, producing a dangerous wound. The wounded man was carried to the residence of his father-in-law, in Allegheny near the river, near Mozart's coke ovens, in Duquesne borough. Drs. D. S. Bailey and Wm. Wallace, of Allegheny, were called in, who probed the wound, but have not yet failed to find the ball. Benning is lying in a very precarious condition.

Relief of the Poor.

To the Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see in your paper of to-day an article on the above subject, saying that Pittsburgh had two relief associations for relief of the destitute, and that both combined the ground, which resulted in injury to the owners. Permit me to say that I have never been in, nor but the "Ladies Relief Association," Mrs. Mariner Denny, President; Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary, and forty ladies besides, and that Association has worked faithfully for five years and still works. The object is laid aside from the Ladies Relief Association shall be the improvement of the *moral, intellectual and social* condition of the poor. The visitors of this Association shall report all cases of temporal destitution and want to the Standing Committee of the Relief Society, of either city, without delay.

Thus, the relief societies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the Women's Christian Association are meant to be *co-operative*, the latter doing a spiritual work, entirely.

The Murder of Conductor Parker—Inquest—Funeral.

An inquest was held on Tuesday last, by Coroner Decker, of Greensburg, on the body of Charles H. Parker, conductor of the Johnstown Accommodation train, who was murdered on Monday evening last, by being stabbed by a man named Hull. Several witnesses were examined, three of whom testified that they saw Hull strike the fatal blow. Another testified that he had heard Hull, after the stabbing, declare that he had "let some of the bad blood out of that railroad conductor," and that he would do so in his hearing that he had "tickled Parker's ribs with a jack-knife." The investigation resulted in a verdict to the effect that Parker came to his death by injuries received from a knife in the hands of Samuel Hull. The prisoner, on his cell door and perfects in saying that he was not on the train at all, at the time, and that he could prove his innocence. He says Parker never injured him in any way, and he would have no motive for injuring him.

The funeral of the deceased took place from Copen.augh yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. At sixo'clock Parker's train, bearing a handsome casket, left the Union Depot for Conchnaugh, with a large number of railroad officers and employees, and many friends of the deceased, who went to attend his funeral. The train consisted of four cars, which, with the engine, were draped in mourning. At Greensville intersection two other cars, also hung with black, were added to the train, containing the friends of Mason, with other friends of the murdered man got on board. The train was one of the most solemn ever witnessed in that vicinity, and all present seemed deeply impressed with the scene.

Anniversary at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Rev. E. K. Squier, Pastor, was celebrated on New Year's evening by a social meeting in the church edifice, on Sixth street. This congregation was organized thirty-five years ago with eleven members, the church being then located at the corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets, in a frame furniture store now stands. Some years ago a division took place in the congregation, a portion of it establishing what is known as the Plymouth Congregational Church. From this division the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was the Rev. Mr. Bryan, who occupied the pulpit until a few years ago, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Squier, who is also favorably a Chaplain in the Union army. Mr. Squier has organized a flourishing congregation in about two years ago, when a call was accepted by the Rev. E. K. Squier, the present pastor. Under the pastoral guidance of Rev. Mr. Squier the congregation is now in a very flourishing condition, and much good is being accomplished by the church.

The anniversary of the organization of the church, as already stated, took place on New Year's evening and was a pleasant occasion. The church was filled by quite a number of the congregation and their invited friends. The evening was spent until nine o'clock in promenading, when all, numbering over three hundred persons, sat down to an elegant supper, of which every one partook heartily. During the evening, Mr. Samuel Morrow, an elder of the church, was presented with an elegant large fruit basket. The supper, about an hour was spent in promenading and social talk, after which the members separated for their homes.

Sabbath School Reunion.

The Sabbath School of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation of this city met in the church on the afternoon of New Year's day, on the invitation of the superintendent, R. C. Miller, Esq. At half past two o'clock the hour appointed, the lower part of the church was pretty well filled with the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School and others.

Mr. Miller read a portion of psalmody which the congregation united in singing, after which Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Pastor of the church, led the audience in prayer.

A choir, composed of young ladies and gentlemen of the congregation then sang with good effect, the chant commencing.

"The Earth is the Lord's."

Dr. Douglas then made a short and reasonable address to the children on the new year, and exhorted them to seek for new hearts, lead new lives, walk in new ways, &c., &c. At the conclusion of the address the whole congregation arose, and, in reciprocation of the good wishes expressed, sang with heart and soul voice wished him and his family a happy new year.

After the performance of a few additional pieces of sacred music, refreshments were delivered an appropriate address. Each child was then served with a large paper bag well filled with candies and other good things, after which the children, with song, laughter, to the satisfaction, the teachers and others were also regaled with some choice confectionery. In the evening a tea was provided as his own expense by R. C. Miller, Esq., the superintendent of the school, a festivity which deserves to be recorded, and for which the school expressed its highest consideration.

After engaging in a number of social exercises the audience retired from the church, well pleased, no doubt, wishing for many returns of such occasions, and hoping that Mr. Miller may long continue to be their superintendent. A number of the prayers and letters in other schools may all be provided with such entertainments like him.

New Year's Day.

The first day of the new year passed pleasantly enough in the most of our business houses, but not quite so much so, as is customary, except in the fancy and notion shops, where those who wished to purchase presents and keepsakes had ample opportunity to invest. The toy, variety and jewelry shops were not so well patronized as were those where articles of use on occasions in the past, owing to the scarcity of money, consequent upon the tightness of the times. Taking the "holiday season" as a whole, however, our dealers have done quite as well as expected, and in a few instances better than expected. Buyers were neither as numerous nor so flush as they had been during the Christmas holidays of the past three or four years, and the disposition to transact in holiday as in other expenditures was quite apparent. The "down town" places of amusement were filled to their utmost capacity, and everything in the shape of refreshments was liberally patronized. The weather was comparatively mild, but rainy, snowy and water remained promoting the exceedingly disagreeable. The streets were crowded with people, nevertheless, a great majority of whom looked as though the time must always be in their hands. The drinking saloons did a large business, but the number of drinking men and boys present did not exceed the average usually encountered on such occasions. There was no shaking or delighing, and the anticipated harvests from the scarcity of the past year not reaped by the proprietors of the skating park nor the managers of the passenger railways did a fair business, as the ladies found it very difficult to get out on account of the mud. There were several pleasant church and Sabbath school festivals, and many private parties, evening parties, and with calling, present making, shopping, shaking hands, dining, supping, hunting, drinking and carousing, the initial day of 1868 was passed much in the same way as the many New Years which have preceded it in the history of the city.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This popular place of amusement was thronged on New Year's day and night, as Mlle Ravel's performances gave great satisfaction. There was also a good audience present last night. This evening Mlle Ravel will take a farewell benefit and appear in a three act ballet, which will no doubt be a rare and astonishing action in the tight rope, and also in the popular drama of Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary, beautiful dances. The farce of the "Dumb Belle" will complete the entertainment, and an attractive bill should fill the house this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb and wife, and Commodore Nutt and his enhanced bride, will hold their levees at Masonic Hall to-day and this evening. These wonderful little people have not visited Pittsburgh for a long while, and will doubtless have large audiences during their brief stay, which ends to-morrow evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of seats for Mlle Fanny Janauschek's three dramatic entertainments is now going on at Messrs. Kleber & Brooks, 138 Wood and C. C. Mellor's, 84 Wood street, and the several promises to be a brilliant one if it can be prevented.

Business at the Mayor's Office—Summary of Arrests for 1867.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert Graham, the efficient Captain of the Day Police, for the following table, exhibiting the number of arrests made at the Mayor's office, for each month in the year, for drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy. These are all of the class known as summary, or cases in which the Mayor has power to dispose of without sending them to court. It will be seen that three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight arrests were made during the year, of which five hundred and twenty-three were for simply "drunk." But this does not exhibit the full extent of the expense and trouble entailed upon the city by intemperance, as Captain Graham assures us that of those delineated as disorderly, at least seven-eighths were more or less under the influence of liquor when arrested. The word swell the number of cases caused by, or originating in drunkenness, to over three thousand two hundred. The arrests average a fraction over three hundred per month. The following are the figures:

	DRUNK.		DIS. CON.		VAG.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
January	18	30	87	9	18	4	266
February	175	22	72	6	9	4	284
March	188	18	99	12	8	1	326
April	145	15	92	7	7	2	268
May	177	13	80	10	8	5	292
June	159	14	83	8	4	5	273
July	177	17	77	12	7	1	291
August	260	17	150	12	9	2	451
September	218	11	112	8	2	0	351
October	187	17	84	15	6	2	300
November	178	15	84	15	6	2	300
December	130	10	51	8	14	5	218
Totals	2,113	187	1,082	132	78	33	3,728

RECAPITULATION.

	Drunk.	Dis.	Vag.	Total.
Males	1,926	1,082	78	3,086
Females	187	132	33	354
	2,300	1,214	114	3,428

Annual Meeting of the County Agricultural Society—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday forenoon, at ten o'clock, at the offices of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., St. Clair street. Present, Messrs. E. E. Parke, Jared Bunker, Brush, George M. Reed, J. F. Jenning, J. F. Keefer, S. H. Hartman, Alfred Bennett and William Eichbaum.

The Society organized by calling J. F. Jennings, Esq., to the chair, and appointing J. F. Keefer secretary.

Mr. George M. Reed, Treasurer, presented his annual report, which was referred to an Auditing Committee, consisting of John E. Parke, Wm. Anderson and Alfred Bennett. The committee reported that the accounts were found correct. Report accepted and adopted.

The election of officers and managers for the year 1868 was ordered next in order, when the following were declared duly elected:

President—John K. Parke.

Vice Presidents—Lewis A. Mattioch, dr.

Recording Secretary—J. S. Keefer.

Treasurer—Wm. Patrick.

Collector—George M. Reed.

Board of Managers—Moses Dixon, John Young, Jr., Henry Rea, Wm. Wilkins, Jr., Wm. Eichbaum, E. E. Phillips, W. S. Haven, James Murdoch, John H. Brush, George M. Reed, John Mowry, William H. Goy, James Verner, John Matthews, Ira Blackmore and J. F. Keefer.

The Society then adjourned.

Fires During the Month.

S. T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, furnishes the following statement of fires during the month of December, 1867; during the month fourteen alarms were struck, and one hundred and ninety-one blows on the tower bell, for fires which took place in the two hundred and forty-eight additionals in striking the hours. The value of the property destroyed amounts to $150,675, which exceeds that of any other month since the telegraph was introduced. This was covered by insurance to the extent of $80,500. The heaviest loss by any one fire was that which occurred at the Great Western Gun Works, on the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, on which Antoine Kerkcamp came to his death by being shot with a bullet from one of the loaded muskets stored in the Government warehouse.

A SABBATH SCHOOL VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The members of the Sixth Presbyterian Church Rev. Prof. Wilson's, at a meeting held on New Year's day, considered the subject of the best method of reinspiring the field of usefulness of the Sunday School. The discussion resulted in the organization of an association to be known as the "Sixth Ward Sabbath School Volunteer Corps," the members of which are to do military duty in the Sabbath work of inducing out the children of the ward who do not attend Sabbath School, and enforcing in them the moral duties of obedience. The following officers were elected: Wm. Masters, Commander-in-chief; Jos. H. Gray, Lieut.-Com.; J. Alf. Secretary; E. D. Alexander, Assistant Secretary.

ANOTHER ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—A man named John Searns, residing on Barnett alley, in the Second ward, Allegheny, was accidentally shot on New Year's morning, receiving four or five buckshot wounds in the calf of the right leg from a shotgun by a boy. It appears that Mr. Searns, at the time of the accident was in a shooting match and engaged in making some target balls to the step in the front of his residence. The lad, it is alleged, had been firing rather promiscuously, and failed to comprehend the danger to passers-by by his mode of firing. The shots penetrated several inches in the fleshy part of the calf.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The Sabbath School of the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, enjoyed a festival or good things on New Year's day. The school room was crowded with the little folks and their parents, and the interesting company, after being led in prayer by James G. Milne, singing some of their favorite songs, and listening to appropriate addresses from the superintendent, assistant superintendent, Rev. Clark, the pastor, were treated to a handsome package of confectionery, &c., and all went away happy in the hope of a pro-perous year. Mr. Thomas J. Miller, the superintendent of the school, is a great favorite among the teachers and scholars.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A barber by the name of Henry Wilson, residing on Fulton street, in the Sixth ward, made an unsuccessful attempt on Wednesday to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He drew a razor twice across his throat, but a friend of his who had observed his demeanor, seized him by the arm and prevented him from making a fatal cut, though he was not in time to prevent the infliction of several slight gashes. Domestic trouble is supposed to have been the cause of the attempt.

JAIL CALENDAR.—There are now incarcerated in the county jail one hundred and eight prisoners—eighty-nine males and nineteen females. Of these seventy-four males and nine females are court prisoners, and fifteen males and ten females are vagrants.

More Good News.

Not a man in this community but who will rejoice to learn that Oppenheimer, No. 85 Wood street, has a new and elegant stock of genie furnishing goods, so great is the demand for them. Oppenheimer's goods are always popular.

AT 68 WOOD STREET, on Tuesday, January 7th, at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M., at Auction, the entire stock of stationery and wall paper—new and fresh goods. See advertisements of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

THE cheapest place in the city to purchase the best quality of boots, shoes, gums, dry goods, blankets, clothing, carpets and notions, is at No. 85 and 87 Fifth street. The immense emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co.

DR. WILSON'S Pills are rapidly superceeding all other family medicines, because they are acknowledged to so many common cases. They are called to relieve DYSPEPSIA and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. All druggists sell them.

BALDNESS, GREYNESS, AND OTHER IMPERFECTIONS of the Hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Schidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street.

Instantaneous Cures.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that he can be consulted at his office, corner of Smith and Ross streets.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *facsimile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *facsimile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1868, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or to the nearest agents for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village of the United States.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - - - - - $2 to $5

Those Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

CONVERSION OF 7.30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities.

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent. by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds

JAMES T BRADY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Railroad,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, January 2, 1868.

The holiday season over, men can betake themselves to business with more freshness and vigor. The income of the new year is a time to rally—to put forth additional efforts of high purposes, which can most generally be accomplished by persistent effort. There is no difficulty to him who wills, can be repeated by every business man with profit. There is much in the past year that would be pleasant if forgotten and a great deal that can be recalled with great satisfaction. The average result in the different departments of trade during the past twelve months of labor and enterprise is, perhaps, as favorable as could have been expected. The fluctuations in prices and the shrinkage to values must have worked heavy losses and severe disappointment to many, but these are not without some compensation in the way of creating a more calculating and cautious mood in the minds of the business community.

—As this is the time for the January settlement of the semi-annual accounts, a cotemporary indulges in some words of advice, which might be profitable to repeat. It is on the importance of settling your bills promptly. "As nothing contributes more to the general health and vitality of trade than the active circulation of money, so there is nothing more depressing to business than sluggish payments. A properly educated business man need, of course, not be told that the wisest use that he can make of his money is to pay his debts—as by so doing he not only makes interest, but enhances his credit; but it is rather upon the people in general that we would urge the policy, nay the *duty* of prompt settlements. The habit of some persons—for it is a mere short-sighted habit—of postponing the payment of their bills, requiring them to be presented repeatedly, involving much inconvenience, a loss of time and money, is a pernicious, if not dishonest, practice, is shameful, if not dishonest. There are, unfortunately, cases where bills are contracted in such an improvident manner as to render their settlement at the proper time impossible where there is no intention to shirk payment, but in all cases where persons have the means at their command to pay, their refusal to do so is inexcusable. Until the handling of other people's money, and should be frowned upon by honest men as a disreputable act. If the inconvenience resulting from such delay was confined to the party wronged only, it would be bad enough, but it often strikes at the arteries of trade so permeate the entire community that the carelessness or obstinacy of a single delinquent debtor subjects multitudes of other people to inconvenience, loss, and even sufferings. Mr. A owes Mr. B., and Mr. B. owes Mr. C., and so on to the end of the alphabet, and the sequel proves that Mr. Z. has not received payment from Mr. Y., because Mr. A.'s creditor, the old miser, is unable, has put off paying Mr. B. This entire population sustains a mutual relation in this respect similar to a row of bricks on an inclined plane—when the end one falls all the rest follow. For that reason, then thousand dollars may keep twenty firms from breaking.

"The point we are urging is forcibly illustrated by a well authenticated fact that occurred in England some years ago. A tradesman, in settling a bill, paid out a coin upon which he had placed a private mark. Seven times the same coin came back to him, in payment, in twice as many days, and how many just dues it had helped to liquidate in the meantime no one can tell.

"It is said of charitable gifts that he who gives promptly gives twice. The same is measurably true in paying bills. The man who pays his debts promptly according to agreement will soon thereafter as he can satisfy himself of its correctness, places his creditor in funds for immediate, profitable use, while he who quibbles, stalls or withholds promises, and defers payment until April or July, not only wrongs his creditor financially, but subjects him to personal inconvenience and an unnecessary tax of temper."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments, as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 108¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¾; do 1864, 105½; do 1865, May and November, 105½; do 1865, January and July, 104¾; U. S. 10-40s, 101¾; May 1865, Compounds, 117¾; June 7-30s, 104⅝; July 7-30s 104⅝; Gold, 1858, 108¾; 1867 104⅝.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 1858, 108¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 108¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅝; do 1864, 105½; do 1865, 105¾; U. S. 10-40s, 101⅝; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 104⅝; do 1867, 104⅝; June 7-30s, 104⅝; July, do 104⅝; May Compounds, 1865, 117⅝.

—The Railway Stock market opens weak, but the noon quotations do not show much change since Tuesday. Michigan Southern, 85; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 93; Erie, 72½; Chicago and Northwestern, 58¾.

The tumble in Rock Island on Tuesday last tended to weaken and intimidate the market. The *World* comments severely on the course of the President of that Company in withholding any information in regard to the new issue of stock, but a committee of the Stock Board waited upon him and requested an explanation of the reports current as to the company having issued new stock. Mr. Tracy then acknowledged that the company had sold and issued 49,000 shares, and stated "that they had the right to issue as much more as they liked." It seems that in order to uphold the market while selling the 49,000 shares of new stock, the stock-jobbing officials of the company borrowed the stock in the hands of the different brokers so as to make it appear scarce in the market. This affair is another sample of that stock-jobbing trickery which has injured the reputation and marked value of our best railroad securities. It is unfortunate for the railroad interests of the country that they are managed much more to benefit Wall street stock-jobbing tricksters than stockholders and the public.

The *Tribune* remarks that the managers of this company are "sharply denounced for selling new stock for construction, but no one pretends that they have exceeded the powers with which they were intrusted. It is no secret that the road is pushing westward to Omaha and paying in bonds or stock, at the option of the managers. Instead of selling 7 per cent. bonds at 75½, with a coupon just due, an advantageous condition of the share market was availed of, to place new capital stock at very satisfactory rates. This sale of stock has damaged a good many speculators, and may have been to the incidental advantage of parties in the secrets of management, but upon this point there is nothing but conjecture. The road is earning largely, and is stated to share 15 per cent. on the capital prior to the sales of new stock."

—Monthly table of the highest quotations of gold for this and the previous five years, commencing with January, 1862, the date of the suspension of specie payment:

Months.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Highest.	Highest.	Highest.	Highest.	Highest.	Highest.
January	105	160¾	189	225¾	141¾	137¾
February	104¾	172¾	161	216¼	140¾	140¾
March	101¾	164¾	178	200¾	139¾	136¾
April	106¾	159	187	169	139	141¾
May	104	153	190	145¾	147	133¾
June	100¾	148	231	147¾	167¾	126¾
July	103¾	145	285	146¾	150¾	140¾
August	107¾	129	262	145	152¾	147¾
September	124	143	255	145	147	145¾
October	137	136	241	142	145¾	141¾
November	153¾	154	200	148¾	144¾	141¾
December	161	152	211	146¾	141¾	138¾

—At Cincinnati, the *Gazette* reports that there is more activity in financial circles there than the trade of the general market would seem to warrant. The money market is working rather easier, although the demand for loans keep rates of interest firm. Money is not wanted so much for new business as to carry forward maturing liabilities. The paper maturing tomorrow, including that due January 1st, which has to be met to-morrow, is large, and some preparation was made to-day for its payment; this caused an increased demand. Between bankers and their depositors, rates of interest are firm at 6@10 per cent. for call; clean paper, and 10@12 for good names. There is still considerable good paper taken in the open market at 15@18 per cent.

—The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, of the 27th inst., says: The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city has ceased to be. The directors held their last meeting on Wednesday last, and the property and effects of the institution having all been disposed of, a final dividend was declared to the stockholders of $7 40 a share, or twenty-two per cent. and a fraction. One hundred and five per cent. having been previously divided, this returns to the stockholders their entire capital, and a surplus of a little over twenty-seven per cent.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY MORNING, January 3, 1867.

Business continues dull with a light demand for oil for immediate or future delivery. The river being in fine navigable order we notice liberal receipts of the raw material daily arriving. As large sales of crude were made during the season deliverable the first week in the largest portion goes for that purpose. Spot oil will not bring over 45@50c. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate. Dispatches from Oil City report the market dull, holders asking $2 10@2 25 ₱ bbl, no sales were reported. The Eastern markets were very dull, as follows: Philadelphia refining light straw to white 50c; standard white 21½c; crude, including packages 14½c. New York market dull; no quotations furnished.

In our own market dullness was the ruling feature. The receipts of crude were large, reaching 2,402 bbls. The week's purchases are to fill previous contracts. The following sales were reported: 800 bbls crude in bulk at 5¾c; 1,000 do at 7c ₱ gal, and 500 bbls do at 7c ₱ gal.

Refined oil—we could not learn of a single transaction for present or future delivery. Dealers have evidently made up their minds to hold off for the present until they have closed up the business of the old year.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Johnson & Payne.....50 | W. S. Snethan.....100
Mawhinney & Bro. 2,500 | Mawhinney & Bro.....2,802
Graham & Stewart.....400 | R. D. Cochran.....200
J. Gallagher.....400

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Brush & Wagner, 200 bbls refto Waring, King & Co., Philda.

Montfriquet, Koehler & Co, 400 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Clark & Shuman, 400 bbls ref. to W. P. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for December, 1867.

Refined oil, bbls.....18,700
Tar, bbls.....102
Benzole, bbls.....1,127

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

T. K. Petty, 38 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Worley & Wilson, 125 refined, W. C. Stiles & Co. Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot for December, 18 7.

Refined, bbls.....3,402
Crude, bbls.....253

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 3, 1868.

Nothing doing to day. Prices nominally at 10@ 10½ with no demand. River thirty inches and falling slowly. Weather mild with indications of snow or rain.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, January 2, 1867.

We have again to report a very quiet market in nearly every branch of trade, and make no special remarks, other than those noted below.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce during the month of December, and for the year 1867, were as follows:

	December.	1867.
Flour, bbls	7,848	99,048
Wheat, bushels	1,000	20,000
Corn, bushels	17,561	91,877
Wheat, sacks		31,877
Barley, sacks	19,078	90,515
Oats, sacks	19,041	147,320
Oats, bbls	19	47,520
Rye, bbls	1,000	2,000
Bulk meal, lbs	50,623	256,587

We quote as follows, which are the most reliable store prices for the week noted:

APPLES—Prime to choice ₱ bbl $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl. We note sales of 136 bbls mostly at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl, and 50 bbls choice at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

BACON—Shoulders are quoted at 11@c; rib sides at 14@15c; hams in sugar cured brands 20@22c ₱ lb.

LARD—We quote city rendered in tierces 13@13½ in bbls 15@c, and in kegs 15@16c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote mess pork out of salt at $21 00, and out of pickle at $20 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We have reported sales of 20 sacks peaches, halves, at 9½c; 1,000 lbs do at 12c ₱ lb, and 25 bbls dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Dairies are quoted at Western Reserve room for factory and 18@19c ₱ lb for prime.

BUTTER—Market active. Sales noted of 50 tubs roll at 40@50c; 10 tubs No. 2 at 35c and 3 bbls prime at 45c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Receipts light. We note sales of 10 bbls fresh at 38c and 10 bbls timed at 35c per dozen.

CRANBERRIES—We note sales of 30 bbls prime only at $7 50 ₱ bbl.

TEAS—Market overstocked and dull of sale. We quote saddles at 18@20c ₱ lb, and by the whole carcass at 16@17c ₱ lb.

QUAILS—Market dull of sale at $1 75 ₱ doz.

POTATOES—We note sales of 200 bbls Prince Rivers peachblow potatoes at $2 25 ₱ bbl, and 100 sacks do at $1 12½@1 25 ₱ bush. We note a lot 225 bbls choice Early Rose at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—We note sales of 400 lbs comb at 25 ₱ lb.

HAY—The sales of baled hay from store were quoted at $20@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

OATS—We note sales of 1,000 bushels on the wharf, and from store at 90c ₱ bushel.

CORN—We note sales from store at 85@86c ₱ bushel, in good size sacks.

RYE—Sales reported from depot at $1 40, and from store at $1 45 ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—Sales noted of 5 cars of new car, in elevator at 85c ₱ bushel, from store at 90c ₱ bushel, and 1,000 bushels, delivered on wharf at 85c ₱ bush. Prime old yellow shelled is quoted at $1 15 ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—Prices nominal. There is but little offering. Sales reported from depot two-rowed spring and fall at 65@70 ₱ bushel as to quality.

WHEAT—We have no reported transactions occurring by the millers, who are paying for choice red spring, and for the best quality of white wheat $2 35 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—Prices unchanged from those reported during the past week. Good spring wheat brands are in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Winter brands are dull and nominal at $8 50@9 25 for superfine to choice, and common at $9@9 75 ₱ bbl; white wheat brands at $12 50, and red winter at $11@11 50 ₱ bbl, owing to the holidays, business is limited.

Groceries.

The only thing of importance to note in groceries is the arrival of New Orleans sugar and molasses by various steamer per steamer Messenger, and for these our article or quotations are for single packages. In quality can be bought lower. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bulk, 30c; in mats, 30c; Laguayra, 27@28c; Rio, choice 26c; prime, 24c; good, 23c; roasting, 20@21c.

SUGARS—Cuba, 11@11½c; Cuba Clarified, 13@13½c; Sugar House Drips, 12@12½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, Crushed and Coffee, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16c; extra C, 15c; C do, 14½c; New Orleans 14@15c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90@94c; Porto Rico, 70@ 75c; Cuba, 70@75c; Sugar House, 60@65c.

SYRUP—Loverings', $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00@ 1 10; good, 90@95c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@ $1 50; Imperial, common to finest, $1 10@1 60; Japan, $1 00@1 25; Oolong, 90@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 9½@10½c; Rangoon, 8@9c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

SALT—Ashton No. 1 Fine, $2 50; Ashton No. 2, $2 25; No. 1 Bay do, $2 10; No. 2 Bay do, $1 75; No. 3 large do, $1 25@1 30; Lake Herring, $6 75; White Fish, $6 75. Coshoh, 80@c ₱ bu.

SODA—English Hand Boxes, 9c. American 8c.

SPICES—Pimento, 8c; Pepper, 30c; Cloves